137650

REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

[illegible] Bombay Gazette

—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1872. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] Newspapers [illegible] reduced by [illegible]

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS. [illegible] 8 As. per line. [illegible] 4 " " [illegible] 2½ " " [illegible] double the above. [illegible] to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] made. [illegible] Rates—Rupee 4.

[illegible] and other Remittances, [illegible] to the "Proprietor of the [illegible]

[illegible]PPING.

[illegible] WITH THE MALABAR, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

[illegible] BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible] Mail Contract with Government [illegible] Steamers as above with Passengers and Cargo, every [illegible]

[illegible] Tons, 250 H.P., Commander [illegible] despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd [illegible]

Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872
[illegible] 2	Leave Galle	12
[illegible] 4	" Negapatam	15
[illegible] 5	" Pondicherry	16
[illegible] 6	" Madras	18
[illegible] 6	" Coconada	20
[illegible] 7	" Vizagapatam	21
[illegible] 7	" Bimlipatam	22
[illegible] 8	" Gopaulpore	23
[illegible] 9	" False Point	24
[illegible] 10	Arrive CALCUTTA	24
[illegible] 11		

[illegible] and economical for Passengers [illegible] Bangalore, and Madras, who [illegible] Beypore and proceed from thence by [illegible] can take the same route, picking [illegible]

[illegible] received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[STEAM COMMU]NICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

[illegible] at Bussora, to and from [illegible] Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHOMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,000 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1872, at noon.

	Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	20
" [illegible]	12	" Fao	26
" [illegible]	13	" Bushire	27
" [illegible]	15		Feb.
" Bunder Abbas	17	" Linga	1
" Linga	19	" Bunder Abbas	2
" Bushire	21	" Muscat	4
" [illegible]	22	" Gwadur	6
Arrive BUSSORAH	23	" Kurrachee	9
		Arrive BOMBAY	12

[illegible] Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under [illegible] Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly [illegible] from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 819 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE [illegible] first-class [illegible] Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander FRANCIS J. [illegible], will leave Bombay, for the undermentioned ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at [illegible] and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

[illegible]	Malwan
[illegible]	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
[illegible]	Carwar

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazar Gate Street, or 46, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandez, [illegible], Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. M[illegible], Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 6th January, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Leave BOMBAY	Saturday.	Leave COCHIN	Friday.
" Rutnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Vingorla	do.	" Calicut	do.
" [illegible]	Monday.	" Tellicherry	Sunday.
" [illegible]	do.	" Cannanore	do.
" [illegible]	do.	" Mangalore	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" [illegible]	do.
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Carwar	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	do.	" [illegible]	do.
" Calicut	do.	" Vingorla	do.
" Beypore	do.	" Rutnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN	Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 11, Meadow Street.

THE FINE STEAM-SHIP VENUS, Captain [illegible], will SAIL POSITIVELY TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, [illegible] for Singapore and Hongkong. For Freight or Cargo for Singapore [illegible] apply to

EWART, LATHAM [illegible] Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY. (VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. ARABIA will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1872, at 1 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th December 1871.

VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO LIVERPOOL.

(To sail on or about the 6th of January.)

THE [illegible] full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEREUS, First-class, 2,347 tons, [illegible] Horse Power, J. [illegible], Commander (lately belonging to the P. & O. Company), offers an excellent opportunity for intending Passengers, having large [illegible] Cabins.

Rates for Passage (exclusive of Wines) at

1st Class to Liverpool [illegible]

" Suez [illegible] £50.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

[STE]AM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 20th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

[illegible] of all [illegible] through the Suez Canal.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leghorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Children under 3 years free; [illegible] above 10 years, half fare [illegible]

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st MARCH 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

[NO]TICE.—CONSIGNEES per Barque PEMBROKESHIRE, from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th January, at 2 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. GOLCONDA, [illegible] tons and [illegible] H.P., Captain [illegible], will leave for SUEZ [illegible] carrying [illegible] Mails, also [illegible] Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can be [illegible] through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Naples, Marseilles, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

[illegible] forwarding all Goods [illegible] Egypt [illegible]

[illegible] baggage [illegible]

A Steam [illegible] will leave the [illegible] at Mazagon [illegible] on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, [illegible] carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any [illegible] of cargo, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LONDON. (VIA HAVRE [illegible] THE MALABAR COAST.)

To be despatched hence end of January.

THE Steam-ship ADA, 1,050 Registered Tons, ROBERT TATCHELL, Commander.

This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.

THE favourite Passenger Steam-ship MILBANKE, 1,296 Registered Tons, J. H. SMITH, Commander.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., at the Medical Stores, Byculla, by order of the Principal Medical Storekeeper, a lot of unserviceable Instruments, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English built double-seated Brougham, by Godber, a pair of Bay Carriage horses, Plants, &c., at No. 66 Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of W. F. Hunter, Esq., the same comprises [illegible] glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, [illegible] set of plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 [illegible] curry dishes, cruet, egg, pickle, and Liqueur frames, ice [illegible], a mahogany case containing a set of fish knives and forks for 12, a set King's pattern spoons and forks, table and [illegible] candle-sticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a round dining table for 8 persons, a set [illegible] in 2 pieces, sideboard, [illegible] chairs, screens, [illegible] carved circular, pier, sofa, and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, half-backed sofas, teapoys, hatstand, [illegible] of 1 light and bronze single light hanging argand lamps, English iron painted four-post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, towel horses, [illegible] articles, cooking utensils, books, pianos, &c.

AT 3 P.M.

A handsome English-built double-seated Brougham, by Godber, with a pair of powerful bay carriage horses, and a set of English double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Furnished Bungalow at "Matheran."

On THURSDAY, the [illegible] proximo, at [illegible] p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to [illegible] Public Auction, at their Rooms, the well furnished [illegible] with a double low Roof, known as Wilderness, situated [illegible] of the Hill, commanding an excellent view, with a small [illegible] Bungalow, Servants' Quarters, Stabling and a Compound, [illegible] above 7 acres.

Particulars of which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The property can be seen at any time from this to the day of sale by Visitors to Matheran.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE.

On FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Bori Bunder, a large Lot of lost Luggage, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the following, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and [illegible] in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, formerly in the occupation of Bomanjee Jehangeer and others, and now of the said [illegible] Jehangeer Lane, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 180, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 148, and contains by admeasurement 548 square yards and 6/9th of a square yard be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the east by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the west by the 1st Parsee Street, [illegible], on the north by the house of Hormusjee Bhicajee Cooper, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twist,—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, £1 per 1,000.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through respectable houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH [illegible], Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

OF Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK [illegible] was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the cases of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is [illegible] the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Square, London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA [illegible] TUMASHA.

THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1872,

THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MADAME CARSON.

FOR PROGRAMME, SEE WEDNESDAY'S ISSUE.

LAW JOURNALS.

THE MADRAS JURIST, Cash, Rs. 20; Credit, Rs. 24.

THE REVENUE REGISTER, Cash, Rs. 10; Credit, Rs. 12.

BOTH PUBLICATIONS (24 Numbers) Cash, Rs. 30; Credit, Rs. 36.

HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, if paid in advance, to both Publications, Rs. 15.

The above rates include Postage.

AGENT—Mr. C. FOSTER, Foster Press, Madras.

AGENTS—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK AT ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SHIRT, HOSIERY, AND OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

GREAT ADVANTAGES TO CASH PURCHASERS.

SHIRTS. LATEST DESIGNS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each six	6 9 37 0	7 8 42 0
TAFFETA moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each six	6 6 37 0	7 8 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, new designs, and Fancy Stripes	each six	9 0 52 6	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL—Best Welsh, [illegible] shrunk	each six	8 8 48 0	9 8 56 0
SPUN SILK—Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with collar attached. Latest designs	six	35 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c.,	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French [illegible] Fronts	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure

FROM

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, with [illegible]	6 8	7 0

SUPERIOR LONDON HATS.

Best Dress Hats (Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s)	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt (Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s)	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt	8 8	10 0

BEST STIFF FELT HATS.

Harrogate, London, Cantab	6 8	7 8
Isis, Brighton, Napier	6 8	7 0
Egerton (New Flat Top)	7 0	8 0

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

Blenheim, Cambridge, Napier, Isis	6 8	7 8
Scotch Caps, Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0

HELMETS.

White Regulation Helmet	14 0	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets (Low Crown)	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	[illegible]
[illegible] Pith Shooting Helmets	[illegible]	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike	29 0	32 0
and chain	31 0	35 0

GENTS' BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	six	25 0	29 0
Real India Gauze	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	each six	6 0 35 0	7 0 39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	9 8	10 8
Super do do	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	26 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Mixed Merino	15 8	17 0
Super Ribbed do	14 8	16 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	19 0	21 0
Super do	20 0	22 8
Best Super	24 0	26 8

SHOOTING KNICKERBOCKERS.

Pure Merino	4 12	5 12
Extra Stout Merino	5 12	6 8
Best Yachting Jerseys	9 8	10 8
Cardigan Wool Jackets	10 0	11 8

SCARFS AND TIES, LATEST SHAPES.

[illegible], Jules Favre, Livingstone	1 12	2 0
Small Sailor's Knot, Spring Fastening	2 4	2 8
Conqueror, Duke, Strother	2 12	3 2
Large Sailor's Knot, Spring Fastening	2 0	2 4
	2 12	3 2
Washing Spot, Corded Silk	1 12	2 0
[illegible] for Tieing Sailor's Knott or Bow	to 6 4	to 3 12
Best Tom Tomah Ties	0 14	1 0
Best [illegible]	1 4	1 8
Dress Ties	0 8	0 10
" made Bows	0 14	1 0

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Lock. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	25 0 28 0	28 0 32 0
LADIES' with Tray, very strong, Military Division, and upper compartment. The correct size	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with bound edges, copper Rivets, Shirt Case and Brown leather pocket, Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round	24 26 30	52 0 58 0 65 0	58 0 64 0 75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to go under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock, very serviceable article	20 22 24	18 8 21 0 23 8	21 0 25 0 26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside Paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under E.		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather		2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks		4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours		12 8 18 0	14 0 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Beech-wood, cane backs and bottoms		9 8 13 8	10 0 15 0

PREPARED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Best Twill Sheets, per pair	9 8	11 0
extra size	11 8	13 0
Pillow Cases	1 8	1 12
Double Damask Cloth, 9 ft. by 7½	16 0	18 0
Damask Napkins, 6/8 by 5/8	10 8	12 0
	15 0	16 8
Red Whitney Blankets, white, per pair	23 0	26 0
Scarlet	22 0	25 0
Hand Towels, per doz.	9 8	10 8
Fine Linen Huckaback, per doz.	14 0	16 0
White or Brown Turkish (For Bath)	20 0	23 0
Extra large do.	28 0	32 0

BEST LONDON JEWELLERY.

Gold Collar Studs, from	7 8	8 8
" Front studs	15 0	16 8
" Links	18 0	22 0
" Solitaires	18 0	18 0

The above are plain and neat Patterns of latest Design.

LUND'S PATENT

Collar Studs	Warranted 14 Carat Gold on Ivory, last for years	1 8	1 12
Front "		3 12	4 [illegible]
Solitaires		4 0	4 [illegible]

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET,

OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOM[illegible] REMITTAN[illegible]

PATTERNS AND CATAL[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM-SHIP EUROPEAN.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS are to embark by 3 P.M. on THURSDAY, January 4th, 1872.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Through Service of Trains over the Kistna River into Raichore.

The Public are hereby informed that on and after this day, the Mail Trains will run through between Kistna and Raichore in connection with the Up and Down South East Trains.

The extra charges for conveyance of Passengers, Goods, &c., between Kistna and [illegible], via the Ferry, at the River will be no longer made.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st January 1872.

SOUNDY & CO.'S PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF FRIDAY, 5TH JANUARY, IS WITHDRAWN.

A good portion of the Miscellaneous Stock having been disposed of by Private Sale, there will be no further Auction Sale.

During this week will be offered at VERY REDUCED RATES the following articles; such as remain unsold will be re-shipped to England:—

A splendid assortment of

MATHEMATICAL,

SURVEYING,

ENGINEERING,

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1½ " " " 5¼ " " 3

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NOTICE.—Persons having CLAIMS in respect to DEPOSIT RECEIPTS connected with Local Fund Works, Tanna District, are requested to submit the same before the 10TH JANUARY next to Captain MACDONELL, R.E., President Local Fund Sub-Committee.

J. W. ROBERTSON,

Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

Tanna, Collector and President Local Fund Committee's Office, [illegible] December 1871.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS

are hereby invited for the execution, by Contract, of the ANNUAL REPAIRS to MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, such as Markets, Slaughter Houses, Public Necessaries, Cattle Pounds, Police Chowkies, Sluices, &c., &c., for the year 1872.

Persons intending to tender are requested to call at the Office of the Undersigned, where printed forms of Tender and Schedules can be had on payment of One Rupee, and where also Specification, &c., can be seen and other information obtained.

Tenders should be forwarded to T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner, on or before the 10th January 1872, with the following endorsement on the cover:—"Tenders for Annual Repairs."

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Actg. Munpl. Commr. for the City of Bombay,

R. G. WALTON, C.E.,

Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 26th December 1871.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—TENDERS FOR THE COAL SUPPLY.

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For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, in the Fort.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 26th December 1871.

"THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY."

ON Friday, the 5th of January 1872, will be Published, in Bombay, the FIRST NUMBER OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH, of 32 pages, in Demy 4to, to be called "THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY," intended as a medium of communication between Oriental Scholars in India, Europe, and America, and a repository for information on the Antiquities, History, Geography, Literature, Religion, Mythology, Natural History, Ethnography, and Folk-lore, of India and the adjoining Countries. It will contain Contributions from the ablest writers.

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[illegible]

NOTICE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN, 1871.

THE RECEIPTS now in circulation will be EXCHANGED at the Office of the Bank on and after the 2nd January 1872, for PROVISIONAL BONDS, bearing the numbers which will be entitled to the three first Drawings of the 26th January, 24th April and 26th July.

After the last mentioned date the Municipal Council of the City of Paris will issue the definitive Bonds, and new numbers will be given to the holders.

The half-yearly Coupon of Fcs. 4—falling due in Paris on 1st January 1872—will be payable here in the equivalent sum of Rs. 2-5, on and after the 2nd January, on presentation of the Provisional Bonds.

On the 20th January the Municipal Council of the City of Paris will effect the drawing of the numbers to be paid off with Bonus [illegible] the [illegible] Paris on the 5th February following.

Receipts not exchanged at the Bank before 10th January will not be entitled to the benefit of the Drawing.

H. DUVAL, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 28th December 1871.

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Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Jubbulpore Extension Railway.

East Indian Railway.

Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.

Scinde Railway.

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Great Southern of India Railway.

Madras Railway.

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Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

British India Steam Navigation Company.

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[illegible] Flotilla.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway [illegible] the following:—

Bombay and Poona:—[illegible]

Bombay:—Thacker, [illegible]

Poona:—[illegible]

Calcutta:—Wy[illegible]

[illegible]

Lon[illegible]

[illegible] Cash Rates per Share.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.—1st January, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Windham, Captain, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, from leave, from Persian Gulf.

December 31.

Money, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

[illegible]

January 1.

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[illegible]

DEPARTURES.—December 31.

[illegible]

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 30th December, 1871.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Regt N L I—Capt E H Ashe, S C, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub, [illegible]

3rd Regt N L I—Capt W H Yates, Offg 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Qr Mr.

[illegible]

45th Foot—Capt Almeric G Spence, from 6th Foot, to be Capt, vice J E Le Mottee, who exchanges.

[illegible]

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

18th Hussars—Col F W J Fitzwygram, to England, from date of embarkation, for one year, on private affairs.

[illegible]

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 28.)

[illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

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THE shape of this Paper is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

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Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10	0	0
Per Copy	0	4	0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THOMSON—December 31st, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. P. Thomson, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BARTLETT—MORGAN—December 28th, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. N. Lamert, Thomas Walter Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, Rajpootana State Railway, to Florence Evelina, daughter of the late John Morgan, Opium Department, Patna.

FLYNN—MAROOTH—December 28th, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, by the Rev. C. Rhenius, Garrison Chaplain, Edwin Flynn, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Controller of Military Accounts, to Hosanne Marooth.

DEATH.

FLETCHER—December 29th, at Kilpauk, Madras, Anne, wife of Mr. John Fletcher, of the Bank of Madras, and eldest daughter of the late Mr Thomas Adamson.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India. Subscription for One Year . . . . Rs. 42

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1872.

MOST men will plead guilty to having a superstitious faith in what gamblers call "a run of "luck." There are times when everything one does seems to turn out well; while at other times, when one's evil genius is in the ascendant, it is almost heartbreaking to see what a perverse delight Fortune takes in wrecking the best-laid schemes and heaping one mischance upon another till the sum of misery is complete. Mr. Gladstone has certainly had his run of very bad luck lately, and, to the long catalogue of blunders and misfortunes which have lost him his popularity in England, must now be added the crowning error of the appointment of Sir Robert Collier as a member of the new Court of Appeal. The correspondence which Sir A. Cockburn has published in the *Times* proves that the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor have persisted, in the very wantonness of power, in carrying through "a "mere subterfuge and evasion of a statute" specially passed last session to ensure the appointment of judges of experience as members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. "It was intended," says the Lord Chief Justice of England, "to secure in the constitution of the "high appellate tribunal, by which appeals, "many of them in cases of vast importance, "from our Indian possessions as well as from the "rest of our colonial Empire, are to be "finally decided, the appointment of persons who had already held judicial office "as judges of the superior courts. Whether wisely or unwisely, it plainly was "not intended that the selection might "be made from the Bar. It was to be confined "to those who were, or had been, judges, and "who, in the actual and practical exercise of "judicial functions, had acquired and given "proof of learning, knowledge, experience, "and the other qualifications which constitute judicial excellence." Yet Mr. Gladstone, whom his admirers speak of as the most scrupulous of public men, manufactures a qualification for his Attorney-General by promoting Sir R. Collier to a puisne judgeship of the Common Pleas one day, and the next translates him to the Court of Appeal. One can well believe that Sir A. Cockburn does not exaggerate in the slightest degree the ill effect of this transaction, when he says that it "has "startled and astounded the legal profession," and that "the entire Bench and the entire Bar" are unanimous in condemning it.

India has special reason to complain of the prostitution to party purposes of appointments which were expressly created to redress the crying evil of having Indian cases of appeal postponed from year to year because there was in England no tribunal of men qualified to hear them. The statute of last year gave the country the promise that such a Court of Appeal as had long been anxiously prayed for would be constituted; and every one expected that the Ministry would be glad to seize the opportunity of providing honourable and useful occupation for such a man as Sir Barnes Peacock by nominating him as a member of the Judicial Committee. The *Saturday Review* urges the special qualifications for this office of the late Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta in language of unusual warmth. "There is," it says, "only one retired "Judge who has presided in the High Court of "Bengal, which exercises jurisdiction over the "Mofussil as well as in the Presidency capital; and "it happens that the same person is also one of the "first of English lawyers. Sir J. Colville, as Chief "Justice of the late Supreme Court of Calcutta, "administered English Law and Equity. Sir "Barnes Peacock, as Chief of the High Court "which superseded the Supreme Court, necessarily became familiar with Hindoo and Mahometan law. As legal member of Council, "before his accession to the office of Chief "Justice, Sir Barnes Peacock necessarily took "an active part in Indian legislation, and it is "well known that in judicial reputation he was "surpassed by none of his predecessors. Thirty "years ago he was known in Westminster Hall as "one of the ablest among the younger lawyers "of the time, and some surprise was felt when "he abandoned his large practice even for the "high appointment of legal member of Council. "If a candidate so eligible had performed any "political service to the Ministry, or if he had "held an appointment which could have been "conferred on a partisan, his conspicuous fitness "would assuredly not have been overlooked." Yet Mr. Gladstone and the Lord Chancellor preferred rewarding their Attorney General with a well-paid office from which the Legislature deliberately intended to exclude him, to making the new Court thoroughly efficient. Nothing can be more disheartening than such a proof of the little importance the public interests have for Ministers in comparison with the exigencies of party. But in this case it is probable that the [illegible]rage on public morality of which the Premier [illegible] been guilty will not go unpunished. It is no [illegible] thing to provoke the wrath of the whole [illegible] profession; and we shall be greatly surprised if the Ministry avoids a vote of censure, when Parliament meets, for the misuse of patronage by which it has evaded the law and "compromised the dignity of the judicial office."

WHEN we pointed out, two months ago, that the Lushai expedition would probably fail in attaining its object, and that, instead of punishing the guilty, it would be the means of inflicting much suffering on the innocent, the *Times of India* gleefully responded, in a fit of martial enthusiasm, that at all events the expedition would serve the useful purpose of "keeping the "Bengal army in wind." The intelligence we are now getting from day to day of the progress made by the expeditionary columns enables us to understand what this brutal phrase really means. We read of one village after another burnt to the ground, with immense stores of food collected by the miserable population to feed them for many months to come. This work of destruction appears to be carried out with pitiless severity, though the resistance to the advance of the British force is so trifling that there is in truth no "enemy" for the troops to contend against. General Bourchier, in command of the Left Column, records these exploits in burning and laying waste the country and leaving the people to starve, as complacently as if he were winning glorious victories. The Government, too, publishes the despatches without showing a sign of disapproval of this [illegible] and cruel mode of waging war; and [illegible] to the papers, without comment, a telegram in which it was stated that General Nuthall's Munipoories had brought into camp several heads of Lushais killed in a skirmish. Surely, such savage practices ought not to be encouraged by English officers. If it be necessary that our army should have a campaign once a year to keep it in wind, it cannot be either necessary or desirable that it should be allowed to violate the laws of honourable warfare, or to act with inhumanity towards even an uncivilized enemy. If from no higher motive, the Government ought, on grounds of policy alone, to put a stop to a system of campaigning which consists merely of savage reprisals on the unoffending population of the country for the misdeeds of the marauding parties that make raids into British territory. Probably, in a not distant future, we shall be anxious to open an overland trade route, to tap the fertile western provinces of China, through the very country which we are now harrying in a fashion that will inspire the border tribes with a bitter and lasting hatred of the English name. If the expedition, while searching for the guilty, had studiously endeavoured to conciliate the mass of the population and to teach them that the English are powerful and generous friends to all who choose to live on good terms with them, these simple barbarians might have been easily won over to peaceful ways, and an ineffaceable impression would have been produced on the minds of the borderers, far and near, that much is to be gained by having us for allies instead of enemies. But this plan of driving the people to despair by burning their houses and granaries is discreditable to the English as politicians, and disgraceful to them as soldiers; and we cordially join with our contemporary, the *Englishman*, in the expression of an earnest hope that the wholesale destruction of stores of food will soon cease to be the most marked feature of the Lushai campaign.

THE attack made eighteen months ago by a party of the Mahomed Kheil Waziris on a detachment of British troops marching to relieve the Kooram outpost in the Bunnoo District had been almost forgotten by the general public, when in September last the startling intelligence was received that the tribe had surrendered unconditionally to the British authorities. The intelligence was chiefly interesting from the fact that such a surrender by a proud frontier tribe was quite unprecedented, and as showing that even the uncivilised hill-men of the North-West are now beginning to understand how well established is the British power, and that it is their interest to maintain friendly relations with the English. At the time of the surrender we simply heard that the Mahomed Kheils, weary of being watched and hunted by the English troops on the frontier, had made their submission to the Commissioner of the Derajat, and had implored pardon for their offences; but now we learn from a resolution of the Government of the Punjab, in which the whole history of the attack and subsequent surrender is detailed, that in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab the outbreak might have been altogether prevented had the local authorities been aware of the irritation which existed in the tribe. Mr. Davies believes that the Mahomed Kheils would never have abandoned their lands or attacked the British detachment had the officers of the district been acquainted with the language spoken by the Waziris and able to understand their grievances without the intervention of untrustworthy native officials. There is, he considers, no doubt that many of the grievances complained of were real, and that the harsh and oppressive conduct of some of the native officers of the district helped to drive these proud Pathans into rebellion. This is a serious indictment to bring against frontier officers of the present day, and certainly justifies His Honor in his resolution that in future all officers posted to the districts in which the Pushtu language is the vernacular must possess a competent colloquial knowledge of that tongue. The wonderful influence which the officers of the "old school" had over those wild and wayward tribes was obtained chiefly by a free and friendly intercourse with the people, and it really seems monstrous that, with our knowledge of the nature of the Pathan tribes which inhabit the highlands on our north-western frontier, officers should be appointed to posts of importance on our borders who do not even understand the language of the people. With such men filling those posts, we can well feel how much truth there is in the complaint of the tribe that surrendered, that they were almost forced to the acts for which they have been punished because the British officers would not listen to their complaints, but trusted entirely to what was told them by their moonshees. "Every peon with a badge," say the poor men, "is our master;"—and such being the case, what can be expected from proud and impulsive men but that, galled by such treatment, they should endeavour of themselves to obtain what they consider to be justice? The visit of the Lieut Governor to Bunnoo, and his interview with the Waziris who surrendered will, we hope, have this effect—that, having had impressed upon him the supreme importance of his frontier officers being well able to understand the people, he will insist that each English officer appointed to any post on the northern frontier must be not only conversant with the tongue of the people amongst whom he is placed, but be of a kindly, sympathetic, and conciliatory nature, and at the same time of a firm character, for all our past experience teaches us that the personal influence of such men does much more for the civilisation of those tribes than fire and sword, which usually only exasperate and incite to acts of retaliation.

LADY HAINES, who arrived at Madras rather ill, is now pretty well, and able to receive her friends.

THE *Times* states on authority that the letters recently published purporting to be a correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and an obscure person as to the cession of Gibraltar are forgeries.

A CORRESPONDENT of a native contemporary suggests the advisability of starting an Agricultural Company [illegible] poor Persia[illegible] ing every [illegible] no suit[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]us, lately published in a local newspaper an essay on female education, "as remarkable for calligraphy as for the enlightened sentiments it contains." The same authority also enlightens us as to how the Begum passes her time. From morning till 11-30 A.M. she studies Persian and English, then enjoys her dinner and a siesta for two hours, and passes the rest of the day in hearing and deciding suits. The evening is devoted to needlework and embroidery, in which Her Highness is very expert.

THE *Indian Daily News* of Saturday says that amongst the list of passengers that left Calcutta for Rangoon per steamer Busheer on Friday was Major Sladen, who "goes to resume his labors in Burmah, and though he does not now return to the same sphere of action as he formerly occupied, we hope to hear of his being back at his old post before long. There can be little doubt but that he is presumably the man to cope with His Majesty of the Golden Foot." If Major Sladen has actually left for Rangoon, there can be no truth in the report, which we noticed yesterday, that he has been appointed to accompany the King of Siam on his travels in India.

THE home papers mention that Mr. E. P. Eastwick, M.P., who was absent from England at the time the last mail left, was expected on his return to resign his seat in Parliament in order to accept an appointment under the Crown. This statement gives countenance to the rumour which has been current for some time in India that Mr. Eastwick will probably be the new Governor of Madras. To his old reputation as an accomplished writer on Eastern questions Mr. Eastwick has added during the last two or three years in Parliament, by the criticisms he has made on general political matters, and more particularly by the very able speech he delivered last year on the Army Regulation Bill.

THE *Straits Times* says that Singapore saw very little of the eclipse, but that event was followed by three remarkably high tides, which were not predicted, and every one was totally unprepared for them. A considerable quantity of produce, stored in godowns in the low parts of the town, was damaged the first day, and at night a heavy swell aided in the destruction of one or two landing piers, the police stations at Teluk Ayer and Tanjong Rhoo, as well as many of the buildings on piles at the latter place, and several cargo boats, which, with their cargoes, were lost. The damage, however, was not so serious as might have been expected, considering that parts of the town were three feet under water.

THE efforts that have been made at the Medical College, Calcutta, to instruct native *dais* in scientific midwifery have been attended with imperfect success; though this result is one which might have been anticipated. Considerable difficulty was at first experienced in procuring women who were willing to receive instruction; but when this difficulty was at last overcome, with the aid of native gentlemen and advertisements in the native journals, the candidates who appeared were mostly of a stamp that was beyond the reach of instruction. It would seem that marked incapacity displayed itself, wherever frivolity had not previously raised a fatal objection to the pursuit of careful study.

MR. FITZGERALD, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Madras, who recently arrived at Calcutta, will, it is rumoured, be sent to the Camp at Delhi, where a committee of Native Cavalry corps is about to assemble to consider the best system of keeping regimental accounts of a private nature, that is, of funds created for the purpose of purchasing horses, and so on, of which there are many. It has been found that between negligence and some ignorance in account-keeping on the part of commanding officers, much difficulty, and not a little fraud, have been called into existence. Lord Napier, we read, very rightly desires to place these funds on a safer and more intelligent basis, and it will be Mr. Fitzgerald's duty to devise some plan of bringing them under the scrutiny of the Audit Department, without in the slightest interfering with the action or liberty of commandants.

MR. ORMISTON has been appointed engineer in charge of the work of reclaiming Back Bay up to the timber staging, and operations will be begun immediately. It is now understood that the plan of the Government includes the cutting of the road right through Malabar Hill to Breach Candy in continuation of the Back Bay road. We believe that a grant of thirteen lakhs has been made for this purpose on the credit of the Esplanade fee fund. But should not the owners of property on the Breach, who will be such gainers by the change, help to pay for it? Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier has now one more opportunity of using his wealth to benefit Bombay. Let him help Government to cut this road through a good part of his own property, and his name will be blessed daily for all time to come by the Europeans to whom he will have opened a short cut from their offices to the seashore.

ALTHOUGH no troops from the Bombay Army have gone to take part in the Camp of Exercise, advantage has been taken of the moving of the A Battery 18th Brigade of Artillery from Ahmedabad to Belgaum to give the men practice in marching. Instead of moving the battery by train, the men have marched out fully equipped, and, with guns, horses, elephants, and camels, are proceeding by the sea coast the whole way to Callian, and then up the Ghauts, and on to Belgaum. It is expected that the march will take three months altogether, with the battery moving at the rate of about ten miles a day. This being the pleasantest season of the year for such work, officers and men enjoy the change amazingly. The only misadventure they have yet had on the road—and they are now not far from Bombay—was when they arrived close to the passage of the Nerbudda, where they were taken by surprise by the heavy rain which fell just before Christmas.

MR. KNIGHT has called his new paper *The Indian Statesman*, and explains the change of title by stating that "the *Bombay Gazette* took formal legal "objection to the title of *Gazette of Asia* on the "ground that the similarity of name would occasion confusion in the delivery of letters and "messages between the two offices." We are glad to have been the humble instrument employed to bring about a change of title which is certainly a change for the better. The *Indian Statesman* is by no means a bad name for a paper; and, now that Mr. Knight is *Statesman* and *Economist* rolled into one, he must, we should think, feel perfectly happy. The proposed title of *Gazette of Asia* was simply ridiculous; and so by the way, if we may say so without offence, are the reasons given by Mr. Knight for ever having thought of adopting it. It seems that the ghost of his famous joke about Bombay being the centre of the world was flitting through his brain when he chose the title. Bombay is to become "the great commercial "capital of the old world," when the Euphrates Valley Railway is opened, and "it is here that the "gold trade of Australia, the teas and silk and "opium of China, &c., &c., will find their common "emporium and centre of exchange." As we are wanting in "insight," a faculty which does not necessarily include, it would seem, a knowledge of geography or of the laws that govern the course of trade, we cannot understand why the opening of the Euphrates Valley Railway should cause the Australians to send their gold, and the Chinese their silk and tea, to Bombay. But we promise Mr. Knight, that, when the marvellous transformation he sees in his mind's [illegible] will withdraw our ob[illegible] in Bombay [illegible] has [illegible]

[illegible] from 6 to 8 feet deep. Fears are now entertained that the greater part of the district will be converted into an inland lake or marsh for some years, as the country is very flat, and the outlets for the water very small. Large subscriptions have been raised amongst the European residents at the treaty-ports, especially at Shanghai, for the relief of the sufferers; but perhaps the most remarkable circumstance connected with the floods is, that it has called forth a remonstrance from the censor Liu Kwo-wang, on the reckless expenditure of the Imperial household, particularly with regard to the Emperor's marriage, and that this remonstrance is published in the *Peking Gazette*. It appears that the Imperial officials had demanded the surplus Customs revenues as part-payment for the expenses of the wedding, but the outspoken censor at once refused. He said that the expenses of the household were annually increasing without any reason, and when millions of people in the Imperial province were starving such an application for increased expenditure was most inappropriate and ill timed. He added that there was no surplus Customs revenue to hand over, and that the demand for it would only cause the collectors to make further squeezes on the people, without any funds reaching the Imperial treasury. We suspect that this is the first time a Chinese Minister ever ventured to address his Imperial master in such plain language."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A GERMAN SQUADRON ORDERED TO THE BRAZILS.

LONDON, 1st JAN.

A bulletin issued at noon to-day states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales slept well last night and that the pain and feverishness is less. The Queen leaves Sandringham to-morrow.

The Right Hon'ble John Evelyn Denison, Speaker of the House of Commons, is to be created a Viscount.

Colonel Street has been raised to the rank of Major-General by promotion.

All officers of the Indian Staff Corps, including general officers, are to be transferred to the British establishment under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 27th December 1870.

Numerous promotions to the rank of General and Lieutenant-General under clause 27 have been gazetted in augmentation of the establishment.

The Empress Eugenie has disposed of her jewels for £80,000.

A German Squadron is going to the Brazils, in consequence of the alleged illtreatment of German Naval officers at Rio de Janeiro.

MILITARY ITEMS.

A TELEGRAM from London yesterday informs us that all officers of the Indian Staff Corps, including general officers, are to be transferred to the British establishment under the operation of the Royal Warrant of 27th December 1870.

THE 49th Regiment marched into Mhow on the morning of the 18th instant under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gosling. H. M.'s 59th Regiment went into camp the following day, and marched for Neemuch and Nusseerabad on the 21st instant to relieve H. M.'s 8th (King's) Regiment, which goes on to Cawnpore.

IT is settled that H. M.'s 45th Regiment of Foot, which left Poona for Madras three years ago, is to leave for Burmah this month. The left wing will leave about the 13th instant, and the right wing about the 18th idem. The annual athletic sports of the regiment are to take place to-day and to-morrow on the glacis near the Band-stand, Madras, at 4-30 P.M.—*Deccan Herald*.

INVESTITURE OF THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR WITH THE STAR OF INDIA.

FESTIVITIES AT RAJCOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Tuesday last, Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent in Kattywar, held a grand Durbar at Rajkote for the investiture of the Mahomedan Nawab of Joonaghur with the Star of India. The Durbar was attended by all the officers, civil and military, in Rajkote, by many of the Chiefs, who had arrived for the purpose, and by the young Princes from the Rajkoomar College. The Nawab arrived about noon under the usual salute, accompanied by the Second Political Assistant, Major LeGeyt. On intimation being given of his arrival, General Sir Edward Russell, himself a Knight of the Star of India, proceeded to conduct him to his seat on the dais beside Colonel Anderson; Mr. Jardine, the First Political Assistant, walking in front of the Nawab and the General, with a velvet cushion bearing the insignia of the Order. The Nawab then took his seat on the dais between the Political Agent and General Sir E. Russell. Mr. Krishnajee Lakshmon read the warrant of Her Majesty appointing the Nawab a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and authorizing the investiture. Every one present stood up while this warrant was being read. Colonel Anderson then turned towards His Highness, and in a neat Hindustani speech, well and distinctly spoken, congratulated him on the honour which the Queen had conferred upon him; alluded to the advantages which would attend His Highness' administration if conducted in an enlightened manner under the counsels given by Colonel Keatinge; spoke of the roll of names of princes and heroes and statesmen in the Order of the Star of India; and wound up elegantly with the sentiment expressed in the motto of the Order, "Heaven's light our Guide." The First Political Assistant then handed the insignia to the Political Agent, who, assisted by Sir Edward Russell, invested the Nawab with them, and a flourish of trumpets announced that the ruler of Soreth had become Sir Mohbut Khan, K.C.S.I. The new Knight briefly thanked Colonel Anderson, and then received the congratulations of all the assembled Chiefs. This over, he descended from the dais, and shook hands with the English officers. His Karbharee, Gokuljee, in a formal speech then replied to that of Colonel Anderson. An English version of this reply was next read by another servant of His Highness. The sentiment it expressed was that the Nawab was pleased to receive a new and exotic honour in addition to his ancestral dignities. Colonel Anderson then gave *pan soparee* to the Nawab, the Political Assistants paid the same attention to the Chiefs, and the Dufterdars to the Karbharees and Vakeels. The Nawab was then conducted to his carriage, after which Colonel Anderson retired from the Durbar, and the Political Assistants saw the first and second class Chiefs to their carriages.

The ceremonial was carefully conducted, and no accident or sign of ill-luck occurred. The scene was rather interesting than imposing; and the interest was more striking to those used to Oriental pomp and display than to those who failed to understand what it meant. A guard of honour of the 18th Regiment attended to give the salutes about which the Rajas and Thakoors are fastidious. The number of people present was about 300, and the chief display of ornament consisted of the ladies of the station, who bloomed on a parterre erected behind the dais where the Nawab was seated. A beautiful arch erected at the gateway of the Agency, and decorated with the banners and shields of Joonaghur, grew up in the previous night under the hands of Mr. Blaikie, the Local Fund Engineer, and as morning dawned drew crowds of admiring people to the spot. In the evening, when the Nawab gave a ball, the same arch was illuminated, and a display of fireworks amused the dancers and the populace. The whole staff of the Kattywar Political Agency, and also Colonel Walker, Captain Prideaux, and Captain Scott, of the Gaekwaree Agency, and several visitors were present. The Chiefs present were those of Bhownugger, Limree, Palestana, with his two fine little boys, Wankaner, Dhrole, Morvee, Saeela, Jhusdun, Patree, Rajkote, Choora, Kotra, Lucktur, and others. Each of them arrived with his picturesque feudal array; perhaps no better opportunity could be afforded for the study of varieties of dress and accoutrements of irregular cavalry. Every Chief, whether Jharejah or Katty, Jhala or Mussalman, is fastidious in regard to his exact rank and position: and most careful to display to the idle, admiring, unphilosophic crowd all the emblems of his power and dignity. Some serene minds may, perhaps, afford to smile at the notions attached to a chob of peacock's feathers, and umbrella, or the sound of kettle-drums; but all experience and history show the effect these notions have upon the actions of the human ant-hill. Since the beneficent deity has implanted such ideas in the hearts of men, these Chiefs show a real wisdom in appealing to them, instead of ignoring them; and with most experienced officers we may say that herein these children of the Sourastra world are wiser in their generation than the children of light, *i.e.* the economical Governments who deprive their own satraps of the outward and visible signs of importance. There was no want of these signs at the present Durbar, nor has the above criticism much reference to Kattywar, where the native custom is conciliated.

The Durbar has been the great event of the Rajkote [illegible]k; but the races are also going on, and cricket, [illegible] croquet, with horse shows and balls, [illegible] every talent plenty of scope. The political and [illegible] return the splendid hospitality of the [illegible] Agent by a dinner on Friday to which the [illegible] are invited, and on New Year's Day Colo[illegible] [illegible]ds up the revels with a ball at the [illegible] [illegible]h December. M. on N.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—[illegible] be re-opened to-[illegible]

THE NEW M[illegible] consecrated to-morrow [illegible] commence at 11 A.M.

NEW JAIL AT CARWAR.—[illegible] has resolved to erect a new [illegible] cost about Rs. 1,40,000.

CONVOCATION OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—[illegible] that the Convocation of the Bombay University [illegible] held in the course of next week.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, a Hindoo named Govind Appajee had one of the fingers of his right hand crushed by machinery. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We learn that the annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the students of the Grant Medical College takes place in the course of this week.

THE HIGH SCHOOL AT BHOWNUGGUR.—It is stated that Mr. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, is to proceed to Bhownuggur in the course of this month to open the new High School at that place.

MURDER AT RAJCOTE.—A few days ago a Purdasee murdered a Seedee at Raja by shooting him with a pistol. It seems that the Seedee used to tease the Purdasee. The murderer was taken into custody.

THE AHMEDABAD ORIENTAL PRESS COMPANY.—The District Judge of Ahmedabad has ordered the appointment of Mr. Bhogeelal Nahanlal Vukeel as an official liquidator of the Ahmedabad Oriental Press Company.

DACOITY.—A short time ago a gang of dacoits looted, near Dholka, a number of goldsmiths who were returning from Veerumgaum, and murdered one of them and seriously wounded another. The dacoits have not been arrested.

THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER TO THE MUNICIPALITY.—The *Akhbar-i-Soudagur* hears that Dr. G. W. Cline, Officiating First Assistant Accountant General, has been appointed by Government as Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—It is believed that Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, who conducted the duties of Major-General Marriott, C. S. I., during his absence in Europe, will revert to his appointment as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military, Ecclesiastical, and Marine Departments.

NATIVE CHIEFS AT THE DURBAR AT RAJCOTE.—The Chiefs of Bhownuggur, Palitana, Drangadhra, and Wulla, were present at the Durbar which was held at Rajcote on the 27th December on the occasion of investing H. E. the Nawab of Joonaghud with the Order of the Star of India.

THE VICTORIA MUSEUM.—The erection of the building for the Victoria Museum at Byculla has been completed, and it is stated that it will be formally opened by H. E. Governor before he retires from India. If he does, it will be something H. E. has done during his governorship.

MR. HALLUMS.—After due enquiry, Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, found Mr. Hallums, Superintendent of Police, guilty of misconduct and insubordination at the scene of the late fire at Mandvie, and fined him in the sum of one hundred rupees. He is now ordered to be restored to his duty.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the House of Correction on the body of one Shaik Ahmed Shaik Ebrahim, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in April 1870 by the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent. The jury found that the man's death was caused by chronic bronchitis.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEPAUL GOVERNMENT AT CALCUTTA.—The Calcutta correspondent of a vernacular newspaper states that Colonel Mahabeersing, the representative of the Nepaul Government at Calcutta, has expressed his intention to proceed to his native country, and it is rumoured that the nephew of Sir Salar Jung will succeed him.

JEWRAZ BALOO GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The annual examination of the pupils of the above school took place on Saturday at the school premises. The examination was held by Rao Saheb Myaram Sumbhonath, Deputy Educational Inspector. The progress made by the pupils during the year was satisfactory.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Le Mont Jura	Gartner.
Overture	Don Juan	Mozart.
Quadrille	Royal Irish	Riviere.
Selection	Op. Attilla	Verdi.
Valse	Marion	Coote.
Galop	Froh und Heiter	Faust.

PRIZE CRICKET MATCH.—On Sunday last a prize cricket match was played on the Esplanade in connection with the Bombay Gymnastic Institution. Out of many applicants, the committee had chosen the "elevens" on each side, one of which was distinguished as the "blues," and the other as the "[illegible]" The parties marched to the cricket ground, with a band playing and colors flying. The play, which opened at 2 o'clock, lasted for three hours; and the result was for the "[illegible]" 123 runs, and for the "reds" 80 runs. To the former, therefore, a prize of Rs. 25 was presented by Dr. Cursetjee Framjee on behalf of a liberal-hearted Parsee gentleman, who each year contributes anonymously to keep up a taste for cricketing among his countrymen. Presents of bats and balls were also made to individual players of surpassing merit at the expense of the same gentleman.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Bhaskar Rao, one of the Sirdars of the Deccan, has passed the Matriculation examination. The fact is remarkable, as he is the first Sirdar who has passed any of the Bombay University examinations.—*Deccan Herald*.

COLONEL PLAYFAIR.—We are sorry to learn that Colonel Playfair, R. E., Superintending Engineer, leaves Poona to-morrow, not to return again, before availing himself of leave to England. Colonel Playfair has been so long at this station, and has been so highly respected by every one, that his absence will be deeply felt by many warm friends who can estimate at his true value his thorough genuineness of character. We heartily wish for him and for those he loves the full enjoyment of this well-earned holiday.—*Id.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship SAM MENDEL, Captain Murdock, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo from Liverpool.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Orissa, Captain P. S. Tomlin, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Armstrong, Mr A. Bennart, Mr. W. Tinckom, Mr. S. Dick, and thirty-three deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Busheer, Captain J. James, which left Calcutta on Thursday, the 28th instant, for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein:—Major Sladen, Mr. F. H. Henry, Rev. H. M. Hopkinson and Mrs. Hopkinson, Revd. J. Fordyce and Mrs. Fordyce, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. E. Christian, Mr. J. Simpson, Mr Gamble, and Mr. Daw.

LOSS OF THE SHIP RADIENT.—The American ship Radient, Capt. Chase, which sailed from this on the 14th inst, with a full cargo of general produce for Boston; she struck on Crocodile Rock, at the entrance to Rhio Straits, the same afternoon, and after being an hour and a half ashore, got off, but it was found necessary to run her ashore at Pulo Dua, Rhio Straits, where she now lies, a total loss. The ship and cargo are roughly estimated to be worth nearly half a million dollars. She lies imbedded in the sand and is full of water. She had a large quantity of gambier and sago flour on board, which has been converted by the water into a gluey paste, making it impossible to get at any of the cargo by means of diving. A survey is being held to determine the best means of getting at such of the cargo as may possibly be saved, and the expediency of blowing up the vessel for this purpose is being deliberated upon.—*Straits Times*.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JANUARY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
3 12 m	4 4	Tuesday ... 2	9 34 m	2 7
3 29 a	2 0		9 17 a	3 4
3 50 m	4 1	Wednesday ... 3	10 22 m	3 [illegible]
4 22 a	[illegible]		10 22 a	[illegible]
4 33 m	3 10	Thursday ... 4	11 21 m	[illegible]
5 25 m	[illegible]		11 28 a	[illegible]
5 49 m	3 9	Friday ... 5	10 23 a	[illegible]
6 54 a	2 10		[illegible]	[illegible]
6 45 m	[illegible]	Saturday ... 6	0 47 m	[illegible]
6 16 a	[illegible]		1 28 a	[illegible]
7 44 m	[illegible]	Sunday ... 7	2 6 m	[illegible]
7 26 a	[illegible]		2 25 a	[illegible]
8 44 m	[illegible]	Monday ... 8	3 11 m	[illegible]
9 7 a	[illegible]		3 16 a	[illegible]

to s[illegible] regard[illegible] real object [illegible] that could a [illegible] more e[illegible] purely defensive [illegible] separable from the nature [illegible] should more or less [illegible] when circumstances [illegible] this ultimate remedy [illegible] afford to demur to [illegible] justice. At the same time [illegible] Government to take every [illegible] the end in view that [illegible] flicted on the innocent [illegible] the punishment of the g[illegible]

In the way in which [illegible] on, this principle [illegible] that had we [illegible] should have [illegible] expedition. There is [illegible] in the evid[illegible] successive tele[illegible] announce the destruction [illegible] the object of the Bengal [illegible] we implore them to [illegible] what not only is cruel [illegible] sure to recoil upon our [illegible] of human food, especially [illegible] grain, must always be [illegible] on. But in the present [illegible] is the entire stock of [illegible] people who are utterly [illegible] most inhuman barbarit[illegible] lised people. In one vi[illegible] thousand maunds of ric[illegible] maunds of rice means th[illegible] human beings for an e[illegible] thousand human beings t[illegible] women and children. T[illegible] at every place entered [illegible] is evidently intended to [illegible] traversed by them. In sh[illegible] unless the Government [illegible] store of food for the co[illegible] Looshai country will be d[illegible] that Generals Bourchier [illegible] the cost of such senseless [illegible] we think that for the sake [illegible] the Looshai women and children [illegible] fair game, they would have [illegible] will be the result of this [illegible] expedition is successful, and [illegible] surrender, or make amends [illegible] it will be out of the question [illegible] people to starve. Generals B[illegible] will find it a much more di[illegible] a deaf ear to the cry of the [illegible] they have found it to burn gran[illegible] of Bengal will not dare, for the[illegible] tion, to leave a repentant people [illegible] not difficult to see then that, havi[illegible] ed our military power, we sha[illegible] wards to feed the conquered; an[illegible] the cost of bringing the food w[illegible] add sensibly to the expenses of [illegible] the other hand, the ex[illegible] goose chase, and these enemy succ[illegible] retiring into the impenetrable ju[illegible] country, we shall have the satisfaction [illegible] for the sake of a few miscreants we have destroy[illegible] entire people root and branch. Such a result of the expedition will, we need not say, be a perpetual disgrace to British rule in India. We are perfectly well aware of the difficulty of keeping possession of the captured grain till the end of the campaign in a country where it is almost impossible to move it. We can understand that it is no easy matter to bring punishment home to savages who have only to take themselves off to the nearest jungle to evade our troops, who have no trade or treasure to lose, and whose villages can be rebuilt in a few days. But not all these considerations, not any consideration which under the circumstances we can imagine, can justify the extreme course which is being adopted, and which, in the indiscriminate cruelty of its consequence, bids fair to rival the bloodiest massacres of the Jews.

(*Englishman's Correspondent*, De[illegible])

TIPAI MUKH was reached on the [illegible] A fleet of 100 men of the 44th [illegible] of boats containing commissariat stores arrived there the same day, and discharged their cargoes.

In the course of a few days the 44th and the Head Quarters 22nd P. N. I. moved into Tipai Mukh. Boats had to be used to bring the troops a distance of a couple of miles by river into the camp, as there is an extremely difficult piece of road which is not even yet completed.

Tipai Mukh, it appears, is the haut or market to which the Looshai people at certain seasons of the year resort for the purpose of bartering the produce of their country, such as ivory, india-rubber, and gold-dust, with the Bengali traders, who come up the river, for [illegible] beads, &c.

There are no Looshai habitations, or even traces of them, in the immediate neighbourhood of Tipai Mukh. These people live at some distance, and bring the articles they wish to barter with them to the haut, and having satisfied their tastes and wants, they return laden to their houses. They allow no trader to follow them to their villages, nor do they allow them, if they manage to get in their neighbourhood, to enter. At least, so report says. At present Tipai Mukh is occupied by the 42nd and Head Quarters 44th.

These troops are employed partly on the road to Mainadhar and partly on the road leading into the Looshai country. Some of them are also engaged upon a stockade which is to be erected on one of the eminences which overhang the camp.

The road leading into the Looshai land is being made along an old track apparently used by these people in coming to Tipai Mukh from their homes.

The General and Staff with a wing of the 44th and the Sappers and Miners are some 15 miles or more in the Looshai country. They were encamped yesterday close to the summit of a large hill, some 3,000 feet above the level of the sea in height, which the people of the country call Shin Boong.

From the top of this hill an extensive view of the country is obtained, and several villages of the Looshais can be seen. The nearest of these, which appears to be of same size, is named "Kolail." By the road that will be taken in order to reach it the General with the advanced party with him ought to come up to it in a couple of days.

The weather is extremely fine. At night the cold is making itself felt, and a roaring wood-fire, lighted when the sun goes down, is most acceptable. During the day the sun is still very hot, but as the road lies through forests, it does not affect us much.

The troops and coolies are keeping in very fair health, considering the hard work and amount of exposure they must necessarily be subjected to. Fever and dysentery are pretty busy among them, but as yet both are very [illegible]

So far [illegible] very smoothly, and as now we have [illegible] Looshai pathway, which is very practicable, the expedition ought to get on swimmingly, for the roads hitherto have been our only great difficulty.

THE LEAVE-TAKING OF FATHER CIAMPI.

ON Sunday, at 11 A.M., the meeting announced to be held to present an address, &c., to the R[illegible] Father Ciampi, S. J., Vicar of the Cathedral of [illegible] de Esperança, was held in the Parochial Hall. [illegible] was a very large gathering of European and P[illegible] gentlemen and [illegible] priests and [illegible] before the time, the hall was so full that many had to stand outside. There was a band present, [illegible] played sacred pieces at intervals.

The Rev. Father Essers, S. J., was called to the ch[illegible] A young lady then, on behalf of the girls of [illegible] "Association of the Children of Mary," read [illegible] address and presented a purse to Father Ciampi. [illegible] mediately thereafter he received a portrait from [illegible] boys of the St. Aloysius institution; a purse from [illegible] Sisters of the Confraternity of St. Vincent de P[illegible] together with an address; and last of all the pa[illegible] rishioners presented him with a purse and clerical vest[illegible] ments. Each of the addresses expressed sorrow for th[illegible] state of health of the rev. gentleman which rendered [illegible] departure from India necessary; and the benefits d[illegible] by each association, and the congregation in gen[illegible] through his exertions, were enumerated. During [illegible] pastorship the confraternity of St. Vincent de P[illegible] been established [illegible] had been revived; there had been [illegible] parish [illegible] the association of "St. Aloysius" for [illegible] into existence that of the "Children of Mary" for the girls; [illegible] boys' chapel for the confraternity had been erected; the chapel at Oomerkarry had been improved; and the [illegible] cemetery at Sewree had been opened; and [illegible] each of these undertakings the addresses set forth [illegible] due more or less to the unceasing [illegible] the Vicar.

Father Ciampi, on rising to reply to the addresses, was received with applause. He said it was rather due to [illegible] kindness of the congregation than to his merit that [illegible] many good things had been said of him. He was, he said, altogether unworthy of these festive demonstrations, but, since he was assured they proceeded from the heart, he accepted them with pleasure. He wished [illegible] py to record that the Portuguese community, amongst whom he had spent many years of his mission, was worth something more than what had been thought of it, as he had good proof of from observation of its [illegible] he had [illegible] He thanked the girls and the boys [illegible]

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Ch

No. 7,144

...Jamshedji ... ...rbhai, respondent.

...Judgment:—

[illegible] that the District Judge should have decided [illegible] question of jurisdiction. In special appeal [illegible] ed on the 23rd March 1863, which is referred [illegible] by the District Judge, the question of jurisdiction [illegible] to have been raised. Even if it had been [illegible] decided, it would be competent to the present [illegible] who was not a party to that suit, to show that [illegible] which the plaintiff now seeks to enforce, was [illegible] without jurisdiction. Special appeal 246 of 1866 [illegible] the present parties. It does not appear whether [illegible] considered the question of jurisdiction [illegible] the result was that it only affirmed the [illegible] Judge, who simply declined to [illegible] question of jurisdiction, because the objection [illegible] the Court of first instance. [illegible] District Judge's judgment are very [illegible] held the judgment in question to [illegible] foreign Court. Assuming that [illegible] that judgment might be impeached on the ground now taken up by the defendant's attorney, but then that plea should have been pleaded as an answer to the action brought on the Principal Sudder Ameen's judgment. I cannot find that the defendant pleaded want of jurisdiction. I therefore hold, for the purposes of this appeal, that what has been done was done of right and not of wrong." It is perfectly clear that neither by this judgment, nor by that in [illegible] has there been any determination of the question of jurisdiction [illegible] the defendant from raising it now. The respondent has not appeared before us, but it seems to be admitted that the parties to this suit were in 1841 inhabitants of Surat, and that the cause of action in respect of which the decree of 1841 was passed arose in Surat. The decree was passed, not by the Principal Sudder Ameen, as such, but by the Principal Sudder Ameen, as an officer of the Nawab of Sucheen, exercising jurisdiction in certain villages of the Nawab which were under attachment. This is clear both on the face of the decree and also from the fact that the decree was passed in a suit brought on a decree of the Surat Adawlut as a foreign judgment. Under these circumstances we do not see how the Principal Sudder Ameen, as an officer of the Nawab of Sucheen, had any power to make the decree, and we therefore reverse the decree of the District Judge, and restore that of the Subordinate Judge, with costs on respondent throughout.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Ceylon planters propose to get up a testimonial to Sir H. Robinson on his approaching departure from the Colony.

Under instructions from the Supreme Government, measures are now being adopted by the Government of Bengal for the prevention of illicit manufacture of salt in Behar.—*Daily Examiner.*

Veterinary Surgeons.—We hear that a suggestion has been made to the Military Department to reduce the number of Veterinary Surgeons in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.—*Ibid.*

A Reading Room at Calcutta.—Some enterprising native gentlemen, following the example of Mr. Knight in Bombay, purpose to establish a public Reading Room in some central position in the native quarter of the city; and we are glad to learn that the project has already advanced so far that there is every prospect of the rooms being opened on the 1st January 1872.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 30.

Berhampore Hospital to be a Lunatic Asylum.—The Government of India has sanctioned the conversion of the British Infantry Hospital at Berhampore, which is not at present required for military purposes, into a Lunatic Asylum, subject to the condition that the building may be reclaimed by the Military Department in the event of Berhampore being again unexpectedly occupied, as in the year 1857, by British troops. There are half-a-dozen Berhampores in Bengal. *This* one is the scene of the first outbreak in 1857, and, as some of our readers may not know, is seven miles from Moorshedabad.—*Ibid.*

Another action for Damages against a Newspaper.—The Umballa correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, among other things, gives the following item of intelligence: "I see that Mr. Davis, [illegible] service, is about to institute an action against the *Mofussilite* for having published false and malicious articles concerning himself. He fixes his damages at Rs. 5,000; not a very pleasing prospect for the new proprietor to begin his new-year with. I hope, however, that the matter will be settled amicably. The *Mofussilite* in one of its recent issues makes an attempt at a sort of an apology, but Mr. Davis does not seem to be quite satisfied at such a meagre justification."

Satisfactory.—It is satisfactory to be able at last to mention the success of the police in this country in suppressing theft. A few months ago it was hardly safe to walk about Lucknow after dark, and robberies were of daily occurrence. Since the appointment of Mr. Hutton as Superintendent all this has been changed, and now cases of theft are seldom or never heard of—a state of things principally brought about by his strict punishment of his subordinates when found neglecting their duty.—*Englishman.*

Death under Suspicious Circumstances.—On Friday last the police received information that Mr. Henry Francis had gone over to Howrah with Mr. Paterson, a hotel-keeper of that station, and had not returned home. Enquiries were made at the hotel, and it was ascertained that Francis had left about 12 o'clock on Friday night in company with another person, whose name was not known. Last Sunday morning the body of Francis was found floating close to the Railway Jetty, and there were marks of violence on the body. The deceased was in liquor when he left the hotel, and it is believed he had a fight with some boatmen at the ghaut.—*Ibid.*

THE SURRENDER OF THE MUHAMMAD KHEL WAZIRIS.

The following resolution of the Punjab Government appears in the *Punjab Government Gazette* of the 28th ult.:—

On the morning of the 13th June 1870, in the Bannoo district, a murderous attack was made by a party of Muhammad Khel Waziris on a detachment of troops marching to relieve the guard at the Kuram outpost.

2. The detachment consisted of ten men of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and ten of the 4th Sikh Infantry. The latter were in advance, when, as they passed the ruins of the old Kuram Post, a volley was poured into them, from a distance of 15 yards, killing outright half of their number. The cavalry detachment, which was a short way behind, hurried up, hearing the firing, and were joined by the troops from the post. But the ground was full of deep ravines, and cavalry could not act effectively. The enemy escaped, with trifling loss, into the hills.

3. This outrage was committed by a clan known as the Muhammad Khels, numbering only two or three hundred fighting men, a section of the Waziri tribe, one of the most numerous and warlike on the Punjab frontier. This clan had for many years been settled in the Bannoo district, where they held the lands on either bank of the Kuram river where it issues from the hills. Their lands were well watered and valuable, and were very lightly assessed. Yet the whole clan sold their property, abandoned their lands, and retired into the hills without attracting in any special manner the attention of the local authorities, who considered the matter to be unimportant, and failed to impress on the military authorities the necessity for any exceptional precautions.

4. The Muhammad Khels were at once proclaimed [illegible]: all members of the tribe found in British territory were arrested, and their lands were sequestered [illegible] such time as the whole tribe should submit unconditionally, giving up to justice the men who had joined in the attack on the British detachment.

5. To these terms the Muhammad Khels refused to submit. From June 1870 to September 1871 they wandered among the hills bordering British territory, supported by the charity of other tribes who sympathized with them, and aided them as much as they dared. They made numerous raids into British territory, carrying off cattle and committing thefts and robberies. None of these raids were of any political importance, but the marauders generally escaped with impunity, their attacks being made on isolated houses or hamlets close to the hills, to which they quickly retreated, and where, from the nature of the country, they were secure from pursuit. The troops in the outposts were always on the alert with their horses saddled day and night, but it was only on one or two occasions that they were able to inflict any loss on the enemy.

6. The Muhammad Khels, weary of being hunted from place to place, dependent for means of subsistence on the charity of others, were soon anxious to come to terms, and would gladly have accepted any punishment short of surrendering the original offenders. This was the one condition to which their Afghan [illegible] could not submit, and which long delayed the [illegible]ent of the case. But the Lieutenant-Governor [illegible]vinced that nothing less than unconditional [illegible]render should be accepted, and pressure was put upon the neighbouring tribes to expel the offenders; [illegible] Chiefs of the [illegible]st, the determination [illegible] to most impres[illegible] were at length driven to [illegible] of September, unconditionally [illegible] Commissioner of the Derajat, [illegible] children and cattle, [illegible] Edwardesabad, where, [illegible] and turbans bound round their [illegible] their arms, matchlocks, swords, [illegible] to a heap at the foot of the Commissioner [illegible] ed pardon of their offences. [illegible] for offences of such enormity it [illegible] accord; but, on the other hand, the [illegible] desired the punishment inflicted should [illegible] the eyes of the border tribes, no appearance of revenge. The humiliation of the Muhammad Khels had been so unprecedented, and the assertion of the authority of the British Government so complete, that there was no fear of mercy being mistaken for weakness. The six headmen of the clan were accordingly sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment in the Lahore Jail; and heavy fines were imposed on the tribe, on payment of which they were permitted to return to their lands in British territory.

9. Those who aided and abetted the Muhammad Khels have also been punished. First were the Umarzais, a Waziri tribe who had joined the Muhammad Khels in several of their plundering expeditions. For each offence an appropriate fine was imposed and paid by the tribe, the headmen of which succeeded in proving their personal innocence of complicity.

10. The Bizzan Khels, another Waziri clan, were next called to account, and paid the fine imposed for assisting the Muhammad Khels without demur.

11. Lastly, the village of Gumatti, inhabited by Sudan Khel Waziris who had harboured the Muhammad Khels, aided their raids and covered their retreats from the plains with stolen property, was utterly destroyed. It was decided that the burning of this village would be the punishment having most lasting effect, and that, at the same time, it would not seriously impoverish the tribe. The order for the burning of the village was carried into effect by the inhabitants themselves, in presence of Mani Khan, Chief of all the Ahmadzai Waziris and Muhammad Haiyat Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Bannoo.

12. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor desires publicly to acknowledge the services of the officers to whom the pacification of the Bannoo frontier is due,—Major A. Munro, Commissioner of the Derajat, Captain J. W. Johnstone, Deputy Commissioner of Bannoo, and Muhammad Haiyat Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner. These officers were specially selected for a work of great difficulty, and have performed it with the utmost credit to themselves and to the complete satisfaction of the Government. The services of Muhammad Haiyat Khan deserve especial notice, and the satisfactory results which have been attained are mainly due to the energy and ability of this officer, whose devotion to the interests of the Government will not be forgotten.

13. The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the Muhammad Khel outbreak might have been altogether prevented had the local authorities been aware of the feeling of irritation which had undoubtedly existed for some time in the tribe. His Honor believes that the Muhammad Khels would never have abandoned their lands or attacked the British detachment, had the officers of the district been acquainted with the language spoken by the Waziris and able to understand their grievances without the intervention of untrustworthy native officials. There is no doubt that many of the grievances complained of were real, and that the harsh and oppressive conduct of some of the native officers of the district helped to drive these proud Pathans into rebellion. When the Waziri Chiefs were called in from the hills to meet His Honor at Bannoo, in the spring of the present year, they spoke out frankly enough. "Every one," they said, "hates the Waziris. The crimes of others are attributed to us. The British officers listen to what is told them by their moonshis and never to us. Every peon with a badge is our master."

14. The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is aware that Pushtu is a language of some difficulty, and that there are few facilities for its study. But there are no such difficulties as to excuse officers who have long been stationed on the frontier from acquiring complete colloquial knowledge of Pushtu, and, without such knowledge, without the power of freely conversing with the border tribes in their own vernacular, a district officer will always remain inefficient, and occurrences similar to the Muhammad Khel outbreak will always be possible.

15. The Punjab Government has made certain proposals to the Government of India with the object of encouraging the study of Pushtu, and new text-books are being prepared to facilitate its acquirement. Deputy Commissioners acquainted with this language, some of them necessarily junior officers, have been appointed to all the frontier districts, and tahsildars ignorant of Pushtu are being gradually withdrawn Cis-Indus, and their places filled by men able to speak the language.

16. The acquirement of Pushtu within a reasonable time will be considered obligatory on all Civil Officers posted to districts in which this language is the vernacular, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires it to be understood that no qualifications will be held sufficient to entitle officers in the commission to the charge of frontier districts unless they possess a competent colloquial knowledge of the language spoken by the frontier tribes.

17. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor would express a hope that the fate of the Muhammad Khels may be remembered on the frontier by other tribes whom real or fancied grievances may influence to oppose the Government. The Muhammad Khels were a section of one of the most powerful tribes on the border, but they were compelled at last to submit and accept such terms as the Government were pleased to grant. A [illegible] more perseverance would, even in Bannoo, have compelled a hearing, but violence is a language to which the Government will never listen, and the punishment for which, however long delayed, is certain.

BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER,

Official intelligence from Cabul states that Sufdar Ali Khan, Commanding the army at Candahar, has reported to the Ameer that the Belooch tribe residing in the neighbourhood of Khelat, being vexed by the tyranny of the Governor of Khelat, rebelled and took possession of some mehals of that province. Also that they invited Moolla Mahomed Khan Belooch, but he sent Noordeen Khan, his trusted agent, to them, who has been appointed Governor of Bhag, and that these people are still occupied in raising disturbances, which are becoming more serious every day. Though Sufdur Ali Khan has not written anything about the departure of Moolla Mahomed Khan from Candahar, it is reported at Cabul that he has gone to join the above Belooch rebels.—*Sindian.*

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

From a circular issued by the Executive Committee of the Persian Famine Relief Fund, we see that matters are gradually growing from bad to worse in Persia, and that there is no prospect of substantial relief before next summer. "For more than a month past," say the Committee, "large numbers have been dying of starvation, and the mortality must now be greatly increased, as the rigours of a winter in which snow lies for months on the ground are added to the want of food." About Rs. 37,000 have been received in all by the Committee, of which but Rs. 6,000 remains in hand; while Mr. Bruce's estimate of his requirements till May next in Ispahan and its neighbourhood alone is a lakh of rupees. In the city of Ispahan 20,000 people were in need of relief. The Committee urgently appeal for further subscriptions, and would be glad if those who find it inconvenient to give a lump sum would give a certain monthly subscription, which would enable the Committee to make arrangements for their own remittances to Persia. "They earnestly request additional help in this or in any other form, and would further be obliged if suscribers would remit direct to the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta."—*Englishman.*

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*Overland China Mail*, Dec. 13.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Japan is quiet, and her material improvements progress. The railway is reported as almost finished, and at Nagasaki the telegraphic communication with Europe, via Siberia, has been at last completed; the Mint continues to work satisfactorily, and the new coins are at a premium.

In China matters political are much the same, so far as outward appearances reveal the situation. An important document has been published, in which Count Rochechouart gives what is regarded as preliminary reply to the Missionary Circular, and which is sent to the Tsung-li-yamen pending consultation with other powers, especially England. It is spirited and firm, and foreshadows a policy which we trust will be vigorously followed up. A rumour is in circulation that Tseng-kwo-fan has resigned, and will be succeeded in the Viceroyalty of the Two-Kwangs by Li-hung-chang, a younger but very able mandarin. Disturbances are reported in the western districts of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, and in the latter province it is stated that the third son of the Taiping Wong has been declared Emperor of Southern China: troops are being sent to the districts under the insurrectionary influence. The floods are now stated to have been immediately caused by the laziness and negligence of a mandarin, aided by the rascality of a yamen-runner, who suppressed reports of the danger.

The news from Hongkong and the Coast is not of an absorbing interest. Sir Richard MacDonnell, Governor of the Island, arrived and landed on the 8th, before any official preparation were made for his reception, and great indignation and general dissatisfaction is felt at the bungle. Mr. T. C. Hayllar has been provisionally appointed Acting Attorney General, in room of Hon. H. J. Ball (Small Court Judge), resigned; the appointment is a popular one. Abdool Moussa and Noor Mahomed Camissa were convicted of having conspired to defraud certain Chinese silk-merchants in Canton by attempting to make it appear that the debts of Fazulbhoy Mahomed Essa & Co. of Bombay were the debts of one Abdool Rahman Jamal: sentence has been reserved, pending decision on certain reserved legal points in the case. Some surprise has been occasioned by the course adopted by the Agent here of the Great Northern Telegraph China and Japan Extension Company, on the occasion of the temporary stoppage of communication between this port and Shanghai. The public were not informed of the break in the line, and paid messages were received for two or three days after the line was unserviceable; and though the money for the said messages has been returned, great inconvenience and some vexation has resulted. St Andrew's Day was celebrated both here and at Shanghai by Scotchmen, at semi-public dinner assembled. Captain Punchard, of the late steamer Azof, has had his certificate returned by the Marine Court of Inquiry, and has been pronounced entirely blameless as regards the loss of the vessel.

THE BOYHOOD OF DICKENS.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4.)

"I desire no better for my fame, when my personal dustiness shall be past the control of my love of order, than such a biographer and such a critic." So Charles Dickens wrote to John Forster in 1848; and he wrote again in 1862, "You know me better than any other man does, or ever will." Mr. Forster does not need these notes of introduction from the hand now idle in death to certify his literary fitness for the task he has now partially completed;* but they are of peculiar value as stamping that task in a manner with the sacred character of a bequest, and assuring the reader that nowhere and in no other wise could he get nearer the whole truth about the great novelist's life than in the narrative of his friend. For thirty-three years the biographer and the novelist lived in an intimacy not merely confidential but affectionate, unbroken for a single day until Death rent the bond; and Mr. Forster tells us that "though long before (Dickens's) death I had ceased to believe it likely that I should survive to write about him, he had never withdrawn the wish at this early time strongly expressed, or the confidences, not only then (1848 or 1849) but to the very eve of his death reposed in me, that were to enable me to fulfil it." And Mr. Forster has excellently justified the trust his friend placed in him. He has set to his work simply, unostentatiously, in a spirit of entire love for his theme, yet with eyes unblinded and intellect not less keenly and faithfully critical than if the writer whose work he estimates had lived centuries away in the past. These appreciations of Dickens's successive works, too, are all the more to be regarded with respect, because, except perhaps the author himself, Mr. Forster had the closest acquaintance with nearly all the creations of his friend's genius—having from an early period read and corrected the proofs of the immortal novels as they sprang fresh and full-armed in power from the brain of the author. But even more than the calm and shrewd judgments pronounced on Dickens's labours will the reader of this most delightful volume admire and be grateful for the intensely sympathetic spirit in which—especially in its singularly novel and painful early chapters—the story of Dickens's life is unfolded. It is as though the narrator wrote under the constant impression of his departed friend's immediate presence, and had been softened and awed at once, by the power of a love lasting beyond death, into a cast of mind and tone of utterance unswervingly loyal to that long communion almost more than brotherly.

For all who cherish the memory of Dickens, by far the most interesting portion of the present volume is that comprised in the first four chapters, which embrace the period between 1812, the year of the novelist's birth, and 1836, when "Boz" had taken an honourable place in literature. We can fancy nothing more touching—as there is nothing more surprising, nor full of enlightenment as to the sources of Dickens's power and pathos—than Mr. Forster's revolutions as to his friend's boyhood. Nor can we imagine anything that more forcibly attests the genius, and honours the manly persistence, of the youth who became great in spite of circumstances to which none would have blamed him, and few would have wondered, if he had despairingly succumbed. "Born at Landport in Portsea on Friday, the 7th of February, 1812," Charles Dickens—who also owned, but rarely claimed, the intermediate names of John Huffam—was the second child and eldest son of Mr. John Dickens, a clerk in the Navy-pay Office, whose duties necessitated frequent removals between the head-quarters in London and the Dockyard ports. Like his acknowledged antitype or "double," David Copperfield, he had remarkable powers of observation as a child. Mr. Forster says: "He has often told me that he remembered the small front garden to the house at Portsea, from which he was taken away when he was two years old, and where, watched by a nurse through a low kitchen-window, almost level with the gravel-walk, he toddled about with something to eat, and his little elder sister (Fanny) with him. He was carried from the garden one day to see the soldiers exercise; and I perfectly recollect that, on our being at Portsmouth together, while he was writing 'Nickleby,' he recognised the exact shape of the military parade, seen by him as a very infant, on the same spot, a quarter of a century before." We shall soon see that these evidences of keen childish observing power were to find their corollary in not distant years. After some time spent in London, the Dickens family moved to Chatham, where Charles stayed until he was nine years old. "Here the most durable of his early impressions were received; and the associations that were around him when he died were those which at the outset of his life had affected him most strongly." The strongest of these associations, we need scarcely say, was with "the house called Gadshill-place," of which Mr. Forster says:

> "Often had we traveled past it together, years and years before it became his home, and never without some allusion to what he told me when first I saw it in his company, that, amid the recollections connected with his childhood, it held always a prominent place; for upon first seeing it as he came from Chatham with his father, and looking up at it with much admiration, he had been promised that he might himself live in it, or in some such house, when he came to be a man, if he would only work hard enough. Which for a long time was his ambition."

Mr. Forster cites, in "authentic confirmation" of this childish story, the opening of an essay on travelling abroad, where a "very queer small boy" is made to repeat Dickens's wish; and proceeds to say:

> "The queer small boy was indeed his very self. He was a very little and a very sickly boy. He was subject to attacks of violent spasm which disabled him for any active exertion. He was never a good little cricket-player. He was never a first-rate hand at marbles, or peg top, or prisoner's base. But he had great pleasure in watching the other boys, officers' sons for the most part, at these games, reading while they played; and he had always the belief that this early sickness had brought to himself one inestimable advantage, in the circumstance of his weak health having strongly inclined him to reading. It will not appear, as my narrative moves on, that he owed much to his parents, or was other than in his first letter to Washington Irving he described himself to have been—a 'very small and not over-particularly taken-care-of boy'; but he has frequently been heard to say that his first desire for knowledge, and his earliest passion for reading were awakened by his mother, who taught him the first rudiments not only of English, but also, a little later, of Latin. She taught him regularly every day for a long time, and taught him, he was convinced, thoroughly well."

At this point Mr. Forster emphatically asserts, what he has a good right to know, that the guesses which connect David Copperfield's autobiography with Charles Dickens's own experience are no guesses at all, but hit the truth; nay, not only do they hit the truth, "but it will very shortly be seen that the identity went deeper than any had supposed, and covered experiences not less startling in the reality than they appear to be in the fiction." The passage in "David Copperfield," describing the boyish readings and imaginings of the hero, are "literally true" of Dickens; every word of it had been written down by him as fact years before it found its way into the novel. The readings bore fruit in a tragedy called "Misnar, the Sultan of India," founded on one of the "Tales of the Genii;" and also in another way, more cognate to the boy's future work and fame.

> "He told a story off-hand so well, and sang small comic songs so especially well, that he used to be elevated on chairs and tables, both at home and abroad, for more effective display of these talents; and when he first told me of this, at one of the twelfth-night parties on his eldest son's birthday, he said he never recalled it that his own shrill little voice of childhood did not again tingle in his ears, and he blushed to think what a horrible little nuisance he must have been to many unoffending grown-up people who were called upon to admire him."

The two last years of Dickens's stay at Chatham were spent at the school of a young Baptist minister, Mr. William Giles, who won the grateful remembrance of the "little cared-for child," by pronouncing him a boy of capacity; and life in the old Dockyard town had become far from unendurable, when his father was removed to London. Now first the boy began to hear of a mysterious deed, "representing that crisis of his father's affairs in fact which is ascribed in fiction to Mr. Micawber's;" and soon Charles had to deplore the miseries of a squalid neighbourhood—for his embarrassed parent had to remove to a poor house in Bayham-street, Camden Town, where "a washerwoman lived next door, and a Bow-street officer lived over the way." He felt crushed and chilled by the change from the life at Chatham, breezy and full of colour, to the little back garret in Bayham-street, where he sank into an unaccountably neglected state. But, Mr. Forster truly says, here he had been put to the school most effective for his future career; for there cannot be a doubt "that he took, from the very beginning of this Bayham-street life, his first impression of that struggling poverty which is nowhere more vividly shown than in the commoner streets of the ordinary London suburb, and which enriched his earliest writings with a freshness of original humour and quite unstudied pathos that gave them much of their sudden popularity. 'I certainly understood it,' he has often said to me, 'quite as well then as I do now.' But he was not conscious yet that he did so understand it, or of the influence it was exerting on his life even then." Here Mr. Forster has introduced Dickens's own sketch of his father—kindhearted, generous, loving to his family, zealous in duty, untiring in industry; "but—" says his illustrious son—

> "In the ease of his temper and the straitness of his means he appeared to have utterly lost at this time the idea of educating me at all, and to have utterly put from him the notion that I had any claim upon him, in that regard, whatever. So I degenerated into cleaning his boots of a morning and my own; and making myself useful in the work of the little house; and looking after my younger brothers and sisters (we were now six in all), and going on such poor errands as arose out of our poor way of living."

In after years, Dickens could "whi[illegible] but goodhumoredly, imitate" his father's [illegible] inquiry, "Pray, Mr. Dickens, where [illegible] educated?" "Why, indeed, Sir—ha! ha!—he may be said to have educated himself!" But meantime the trial was hard to bear; and when his sister Fanny was elected as a pupil to the Royal Academy of Music he has told "what a stab to his heart it was, thinking of his own disregarded condition, to see her go away to begin her education, amid the tearful good wishes of everybody in the house." Still, he improved his knowledge of London—stealing down to Covent Garden, among other experiences, after reading George Colman's "Broad Grins," and "snuffing up the flavour of the faded cabbage-leaves as if it were the very breath of comic fiction."

But soon the family affairs grew from bad to worse; and Mrs. Dickens's feeble attempt to mend matters by keeping a school in Gower-street North having proved a complete failure, her husband was arrested and sent to the Marshalsea. And now we come upon the key to much that is most truthful and affecting in Dickens's pictures of prison life and broken-down gentility. The following was written as a personal experience of fact three years before the fiction of Micawber had even entered into the novelist's thoughts:

> "My father was waiting for me in the lodge, and I went up to his room (on the top story but one) and cried very much. And he told me, I remember, to take warning by the Marshalsea, and to observe that if a man had £20 a year, and spent £19 19s. 6d., he would be happy; but that a shilling spent the other way would make him wretched. I see the fire we sat before now; with two bricks inside the rusted grate, one on each side, to prevent its burning too many coals. Some other debtor shared the room with him, who came in bye-and-bye; and as the dinner was a joint-stock repast, I was sent up to 'Captain Porter' in the room overhead, with Mr. Dickens's compliments, and I was his son, and could he, Captain P., lend me a knife and fork.
>
> "Captain Porter lent the knife and fork, with his compliments in return. There was a very dirty lady in his little room; and two wan girls, his daughters, with shock heads of hair. I thought I should not have liked to borrow Captain Porter's comb. The Captain himself was in the last extremity of shabbiness; and if I could draw at all, I would draw an accurate portrait of the old, old, brown great coat he wore, with no other coat below it. His whiskers were large. I saw his bed rolled up in a corner; and what plates, and dishes, and pots he had, on a shelf; and I knew (God knows how) that the two girls with the shock heads were Captain Porter's natural children, and that the dirty lady was not married to Captain P. My timid wondering station on his threshold, was not occupied more than a couple of minutes, I dare say; but I came down again to the room below with all this as surely in my knowledge as the knife and fork were in my hand."

We pass lightly over the trouble in the household, the gradual stripping of the home, until "there was nothing left except a few chairs, a kitchen table, and some beds. Then they encamped, as it were, in the two parlours of the empty house, and lived there night and day." And then comes "a time of which Dickens never could lose the recollection while he remembered anything, and the recollection of which at intervals, haunted him and made him miserable, even to that hour," twenty-five years later, when he told the bitter story to his friend. A chance question from Forster recalled "warehouse experiences" which for a quarter of a century Dickens had buried in silence; and the account of them from which we proceed to quote was given by him to his biographer, for use at his discretion, not many months before the outline of the "ower true tale" was reproduced in "David Copperfield." Two cousins of his named Lamert bought a recipe and an identical name; and having set up in business as opponents to Warren, of blacking renown, at 30, Hungerford-stairs, Strand—"30, Strand, very large, and the intermediate direction very small," for the genuine Warren's address was 30, Strand—one of them offered six or seven shillings a week for the services of the boy Dickens, then about ten years old. The offer was accepted eagerly by his father and mother; and "on a Monday morning I went down to the blacking warehouse to begin my business life." We cannot do better than quote freely from this most touching bit of autobiography, which is likely to take the world by surprise:

> "It is wonderful to me how I could have been so easily cast away at such an age. It is wonderful to me that, even after my descent into the poor little drudge I had been since we came to London, no one had compassion enough on me—a child of singular abilities, quick, eager, delicate, and soon hurt, bodily or mentally—to suggest that something might have been spared, as certainly it might have been, to place me at any common school. Our friends, I take it, were tired out. No one made any sign. My father and mother were quite satisfied. They could hardly have been more so if I had been twenty years of age distinguished at a grammar school, and going to Cambridge.
>
> "The blacking warehouse was the last house on the left hand side of the way, at old Hungerford stairs. It was a crazy, tumble-down old house, abutting, of course, on the river, and literally overrun with rats. Its wainscotted rooms, and its rotten floors and staircase, and the old grey rats swarming down in the cellars, and the sound of their squeaking and scuffling coming up the stairs at all times, and the dirt and decay of the place, rise up visibly before me, as if I were there again. The counting-house was on the first floor, looking over the coal barges and the river. There was a recess in it, in which I was to sit and work. My work was to cover the pots of paste-blacking, first with a piece of oil-paper, and then with a piece of blue paper; to tie them round with a string; and then to clip the paper close and neat all round, until it looked as smart as a pot of ointment from an apothecary's shop. When a certain number of grosses of pots had attained this pitch of perfection I was to paste on each a printed label; and then go on again with more pots. Two or three other boys were kept at similar duty downstairs on similar wages. One of them came up, in a ragged apron and a paper cap, on the first Monday morning, to show me the trick of using the string and tying the knot. His show name was Bob Fagin, and I took the liberty of using his name, long afterwards, in 'Oliver Twist.'
>
> "Our relative had kindly arranged to teach me something in the dinner-hour, from twelve to one, I think it was, every day. But an arrangement so incompatible with counting house business soon died away, from no fault of his or mine; and for the same reason, my small work-table, and my grosses of pots, my papers, string, scissors, paste-pot, and labels, by little and little, vanished out of the recess in the counting-house, and kept company with the other small work-tables, grosses of pots, papers, string, scissors, and paste-pots downstairs. It was not long before Bob Fagin and I, and another boy, whose name was Paul Green, but who was currently believed to have been christened Poll (a belief which I transferred, long afterwards again, to Mr. Sweedlepipe, in 'Martin Chuzzlewitt,') worked generally side by side. Bob Fagin was an orphan, and lived with his brother-in-law, a waterman. Poll Green's father had the additional distinction of being a fireman, and was employed at Drury-lane Theatre, where another relation of Poll's, I think his little sister, did imps in the pantomimes.
>
> "No words can express the secret agony of my soul as I sunk into this companionship; compared these every day associates with those of my happier childhood; and felt my early hopes of growing up to be a learned and distinguished man crushed in my breast. The deep remembrance of the sense I had of being utterly neglected and hopeless: of the shame I felt in my position; of the misery it was to my young heart to believe that, day by day, what I had learned and thought, and delighted in, and raised my fancy and my emulation up by, was passing away from me, never to be brought back any more—cannot be written. My whole nature was so penetrated with the grief and humiliation of such considerations, that even now, famous and caressed and happy, I often forget in my dreams that I have a dear wife and children—even that I am a man—and wander desolately back to that time of my life."

By and bye the establishment in Gower street North was broken up; the family migrated to the Marshalsea. Then, says Dickens:

> "The key of the house was sent back to the landlord, who was very glad to get it; and I (small Cain that I was, except that I had never done harm to any one) was handed over as a lodger to a reduced old lady, long known to our family, in Little College-street, Camden Town, who took children in to board, and had once done so at Brighton; and who, with a few alterations and embellishments, unconsciously began to sit for Mrs. Pipchin in 'Dombey' when she took in me.
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> "She had a little brother and sister under her care then; somebody's natural children, who were very irregularly paid for; and a widow's little son. The two boys and I slept in the same room. My own exclusive breakfast, of a penny cottage loaf and a pennyworth of milk, I provided for myself. I kept another small loaf, and a quarter of a pound of cheese, on a particular shelf of a particular cupboard, to make my supper on when I came back at night. They made a hole in the six or seven shillings, I know well; and I was out at the blacking warehouse all day, and had to support myself upon that money all the week. I suppose my lodging was paid for by my father. I certainly did not pay it myself; and I certainly had no other assistance whatever (the making of my clothes, I think, excepted,) from Monday morning until Saturday night. No advice, no counsel, no encouragement, no consolation, no support, from any one that I can call to mind, so help me God.
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> "Sundays Fanny and I passed in the prison. I was at the academy in Tenterden-street, Hanover square, at nine o'clock in the morning to fetch her; and we walked back there together at night.
>
> "We had half an hour, I think, for tea. When I had money enough, I used to go to a coffee shop and have half a pint of coffee and a slice of bread and butter. When I had no money, I took a turn in Covent garden Market, and stared at the pine-apples. The coffee shops to which I most resorted were—one in Maiden lane, one in a court (non-existent now) close to Hungerford Market, and one in St. Martin's lane of which I only recollect that it stood near the church, and that in the door there was an oval glass plate, with 'coffee-room' painted on it, addressed towards the street. If I ever find myself in a very different kind of coffee room now, but where there is such an inscription on glass, and read it backward on the wrong side 'moor-eeffoc' (as I often used to do then, in a dismal reverie), a shock goes though my blood.
>
> "I know I do not exaggerate, unconsciously and unintentionally, the scantiness of my resources and the difficulties of my life. I know that if a shilling or so were given me by any one, I spent it in a dinner or a tea. I know that I worked, from morning to night, with common men and boys, a shabby child. I know that I tried, but ineffectually, not to anticipate my money, and to make it last the week through; by putting it away in a drawer I had in the counting-house, wrapped into six little parcels, each parcel containing the same amount, and labelled with a different day. I know that I have lounged about the streets, insufficiently and unsatisfactorily fed. I know that, but for the mercy of God, I might easily have been, for any care that was taken of me, a little robber or a little vagabond.
>
> "But I held some station at the blacking warehouse, too. Besides that my relative at the counting house did what a man so occupied and dealing with a thing so anomalous, could, to treat me as one upon a different footing from the rest, I never said, to man or boy, how it was that I came to be there, or gave the least indication of being sorry that I was there. That I suffered in secret, and that I suffered exquisitely, no one ever knew but I. How much I suffered, it is as I have said already utterly beyond my power to tell. No man's imagination can overstep the reality. But I kept my own counsel, and I did my work. [illegible] above slight and contempt."

It is touchin[illegible] ter an attack of spasms [illegible] oy, in shame and pride, [illegible] prison-home—for now [illegible] Marshalsea, where, [illegible] am workhouse who waited on the family in Bayham-street still faithfully rendered her service, to be rewarded by an immortality as the Marchioness in the "Old Curiosity Shop."

> "I got better, and quite easy towards evening," says Dickens of this illness; "but Bob Fagin (who was much bigger and older than I) did not like the idea of my going home alone, and took me under his protection. I was too proud to let him know about the prison; and after making several efforts to get rid of him, to all of which Bob in his goodness was deaf, shook hands with him on the steps of a house near Southwark Bridge on the Surrey side, making believe that I lived there. As a finishing piece of reality in case of his looking back, I knocked at the door, I recollect, and asked, when the woman opened it, if that was Mr. Robert Fagin's house."

There are many more equally humourous and pathetic anecdotes of this cruel time; but we are reluctantly forced to pass them by, and conclude the Marshalsea episode with one characteristic sketch in the artist's best and most genial manner. A legacy of a few hundreds had set his father free from the toils; and before he left the prison he drew up a petition praying, not "for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as David Copperfield relates, but for the less dignified, but more accessible, boon of a bounty to the prisoners to drink his majesty's health on his majesty's forthcoming birthday."

> "I mention the circumstance because it illustrates, to me, my early interest in observing people. When I went to the Marshalsea of a night I was always delighted to hear from my mother what she knew about the histories of the different debtors in the prison; and when I heard of this approaching ceremony, I was so anxious to see them all come in, one after another (though I knew the greater part of them already, to speak to and they me), that I got leave of absence on purpose, and established myself in a corner, near the petition. It was stretched out, I recollect, on a great ironing board, under the window, which in another part of the room made a bedstead at night. The internal regulations of the place, for cleanliness and order, and for the government of a common room in the ale-house; where hot water and some means of cooking, and a good fire, were provided for all who paid a very small subscription; were excellently administered by a governing committee of debtors, of which my father was chairman for the time being. As many of the principal officers of this body as could be got into the small room without filling it up, supported him in front of the petition; and my old friend Captain Porter (who had washed himself to do honour to so solemn an occasion) stationed himself close to it, to read it to all who were unacquainted with its contents. The door was then thrown open, and they began to come in, in a long file; several waiting on the landing outside, while one entered, affixed his signature, and went out. To everybody in succession, Captain Porter said, 'Would you like to hear it read?' If he weakly showed the least disposition to hear it, Captain Porter, in a loud, sonorous voice, gave him every word of it. I remember a certain luscious roll he gave to such words as 'Majesty—gracious Majesty—your gracious Majesty's unfortunate subjects—your Majesty's well known munificence,'—as if the words were something real in his mouth, and delicious to taste: my poor father meanwhile listening with a little of an author's vanity, and contemplating (not severely) the spikes on the opposite wall. Whatever was comical in this scene, and whatever was pathetic, I sincerely believe I perceived in my corner, whether I demonstrated or not, quite as well as I should perceive it now. I made out my own little character and story for every man who put his name, to the sheet of paper. I might be able to do that now, more truly: not more earnestly, or with a closer interest. Their different peculiarities of dress, of face, of gait, of manner, were written indelibly upon my memory. I would rather have seen it than the best play ever played; and I thought about it afterwards, over the pots of paste-blacking, often and often. When I looked, with my mind's eye, into the Fleet Prison during Mr. Pickwick's incarceration, I wonder whether half a dozen men were wanting from the Marshalsea crowd that came filing in again, to the sound of Captain Porter's voice."

Another wailing note—and the season of hope returns. Charles went with some of the family to see his sister Fanny receive a prize at the Royal Academy of Music. "I could not bear to think of myself—beyond the reach of all such honourable emulation and success. The tears ran down my face. I felt as if my heart were rent. I prayed, when I went to bed that night, to be lifted out of the humiliation and neglect in which I was. I never had suffered so much before. There was no envy in this." Speedily the prayer was answered. A quarrel between Dickens's father and his employer—supposed to be caused by the former's chance sight of the boy, dexterous now with his blacking pots, stared at by a crowd in the street as he worked in the widow—set Charles free from the corroding drudgery. He was sent to a respectable school, of which and of his comrades Mr. Forster tells much that is interesting, but less so than the story of the sad probation now happily over; and by and bye, we hear of him as office lad to Mr. Blackmore, in Gray's Inn, at thirteen shillings and sixpence and then fifteen shillings a week. Leaving, for the time, the boy Dickens in this comparatively pleasant haven whence in due season he was to set sail once more on the grand voyage of his memorable life, we sum up the tale of his harsh but precious childhood with Mr. Forster's wise and sympathetic words:

> "One good there was, however, (from the misery of that old time), altogether without drawback. The story of his childish misery has itself sufficiently shown that he never throughout it lost his precious gift of animal spirits, of his native capacity for humorous enjoyment; and there were positive gains to him from what he underwent which were also rich and lasting. To what in the outset of his difficulties and trials gave the decisive bent to his genius, I have already made special reference; and we are not to overlook, out of whose sufferings and strugglings, and the virtues as well as vices born of them, his not least splendid successes were wrought, his childish experiences had made him actually one. They were not his clients whose cause he pleaded with such pathos and humour, and on whose side he got the laughter and tears of all the world, but in some sort his very self. Nor was it a small part of this manifest advantage that he should have obtained his experience as a child and not as a man; that only the good part, the flower and fruit of it, was plucked by him; and that nothing of the evil part—none of the earth in which the seed was planted—remained to soil him."

* The Life of Charles Dickens. B[illegible] first. 1812—1842. London: C[illegible]

THE ORLEANS PRINCES AND THE ASSEMBLY.

("TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Dec. 6.

If I seem to dwell unduly on the position which the Orleans Princes continue to occupy relatively to the country and to the Chamber, it is because it is at this moment the question by which public interest is chiefly absorbed, and because I perceive in it the germs of a conflict which, altogether irrespective of the will of the Princes themselves, may precipitate that collision between the two great principles of Republicanism and Monarchy which is not far distant. The three days which have elapsed since the return of the Deputies to Versailles have sufficed to remove any misapprehension as to the temper and frame of mind in which they are about to resume their functions. The effect of their provincial experience has been to send the majority back more anti-Republican and more Monarchical than ever. They have found the country tending rapidly in the opposite sense, and the result has been not to incline them to go with it, but to frighten them into a vigorous resistance. They see the danger, and they are conscious that, as a majority in the National Assembly, they are in a better position to meet it than they are ever likely to be again, but they are also conscious that it is only by the co-operation of the President that their anti-Republican policy can triumph, and they are determined to exercise their constitutional right as a majority to secure this co-operation, or, if he refuses to give it, to find some one else to put in his place. That this language should be openly held shows a change in the spirit of this section of the Chamber since it left. Whether they possess the cohesion and the courage sufficient to enable them to put their threats into execution, we shall soon see, but in the meantime they are organizing a fierce attack upon several questions, especially in regard to a certain note which appeared in the *Official Journal* on the subject of the late executions, the effect of which was to place the responsibility of them upon the "Commission des Graces." The presence, moreover, of MM. Simon, Dufaure, and others in the Government seems in the eyes of the party of order and of moderation to be a constant encouragement to the most revolutionary and violent spirits in the country, who regard these men as their natural protectors; and many members have come back from the country, loudly declaring that, unless they are removed from the Councils of the Government, they will no longer support it. The anomaly was well enough at Bordeaux, where the most unholy alliances were admissible under the pressure of the great national emergency, but that alliance bore the Commune as its fruits, and, if it continue represented in a Cabinet composed of violently antagonistic political elements, a conflict analogous in principle, though probably widely different in form, must ensue. It requires no prophet to predict the consequences of mixing an acid with an alkali. This is the experiment in which M. Thiers is engaged at this moment, in the innocent expectation that there will be no effervescence; and yet there never was an occasion when these two dangerous ingredients might be more easily and successfully separated. The common danger makes the majority more coherent among themselves, more anxious to rally round a leader whom they could trust, and who would frankly conduct them towards those more fixed and stable institutions for which the whole respectability of the country is beginning to pine and languish. It is as a guarantee of progress in the right direction that they cling with such tenacity to the presence of the Orleans Princes in the Chamber, and the opposition, which, it is beginning to leak out, comes from the President, to this measure is calculated to increase this distrust, as it is the first marked evidence he has shown of a determination to persevere in an anti-Monarchical course. The time has come when the President will have to choose between the Republicans and the Monarchists; the latter are about to declare themselves, and it will be impossible for him to go on any longer tacking, first with a Communist and then with a Royalist breeze. The majority demand a definite policy, and will consider a refusal on the part of the President to acknowledge the right of the Orleans Princes to sit in the Chamber as an open defiance to the whole moderate and Monarchical sentiment in the country. This sentiment is acquiring too strong a development to be much longer suppressed; the way to stimulate it is to commence what seems to be a system of persecution of those who represent the Monarchical principle. At this moment the best plan to avoid precipitating the conflict would be to allow the Princes to take their seats quietly as Deputies and citizens, and, by incorporating them into the Conservative majority of the Chamber, to deprive them of any special influence. Instead of this it is rumoured that the President possibly under the pressure of his Radical *entourage*, has suddenly taken the alarm, and is going to oppose their admission. The effect would be to place the Princes before the country in the attitude of victims to a scruple of honour unknown to those who get the benefit of it. It would throw the whole responsibility of the resignation of their seats—which would then become inevitable—upon the Government, who, refusing to accept them as Deputies and citizens, would [illegible] upon them the far more interesting and effective [illegible] of the persecuted representatives of Royalty, suffering for a question of conscience. The effect would be to increase their influence, and give the Monarchists a far more dangerous rallying point outside the Chamber than if the Princes were within it. Their only hope of escape from the twin phantoms of Imperialism or Communism lies in the Orleans family, and, if they see the head of the present Government doing his best to prevent this contingency and render it ultimately impossible, it will drive them to a more desperate and determined attitude than they are now inclined to adopt as long as they cherish the belief that the real object of the President's policy is to restore to the throne the family to which he owes allegiance. Indeed, as a man of honour, so strongly did he feel the tie which bound him to them on the 9th of June, last that he could scarcely bring himself to consent to their exclusion from the Chamber. He resisted the idea for some time; indeed, this part of his speech is worth recalling—

"*I have resisted for a long time; the Commission can tell you what caused me to yield. I know not how to express myself without incurring the reproach of pride; but I gave way before the evidence of a public danger which might possibly have resulted from a change of Government. At this moment I attach but a very limited meaning to that word. I am not a Government; I am but a temporary administrator, not of the public fortune, shall I say? but of the public misfortunes. The changing even of a temporary Administration would be a misfortune in the present state of affairs. Believe me, I am not in any way moved by vanity. But in this position full of perplexities, I am bound to say the patriotism of the Princes in question came to my aid. They charged some among those of our fellow-countrymen whose words can always be implicitly relied upon, to lighten the load which pressed upon my conscience; they told me that they would not be an obstacle; that they would not appear in the Assembly, and that they would in no manner justify the apprehensions which had so much harassed me. I accepted the generous sacrifice. I believe that I can, in consequence, accept the law which is proposed to you.*"

The ground of his objection at that time, that he was not "a Government," can no longer be said to exist; and it is just because the position is changed that the Commission itself have thought it worth while to consider the question. Yesterday ten of the members who composed the Commission for the abrogation of the laws of exile met, and discussed the position of the Princes. The majority of them seemed of opinion that the mutual obligation between them and the President was at an end, but as they were only summoned unofficially by one of their number, they decided that they had no authority to act in the matter at present. Meantime, the "Réunion des Réservoirs" met yesterday, and it was proposed to nominate the Duc d'Aumale President of the "Réunion." All these are indications that the question is a thorny one, and that, by injudicious handling, the Government may precipitate the very catastrophe which both they and the Princes themselves are anxious to avoid.

THE CANADIAN ARMAMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—I am sure you will allow me to notice one or two points in your article of Saturday on the withdrawal of Her Majesty's forces from North America, which seem calculated, if unexplained, not only to give an erroneous conception of the past conduct of Canada, but to impress the public mind there with the belief that their departure typifies the absolute abandonment by England of all care in reference to the future destinies of that part of the Empire.

In speaking of the creation of a national force in Canada you say:—

"It was evident, from the experience of the past, that such a force would never be organized so long as Great Britain maintained a single regiment in garrison, or held a single fortress in Canada;" and "that as soon as the Canadians had obtained a confederation of the Provinces they showed no inclination either to give up the protection of the Imperial garrisons or to commence the laborious task of forming an army of their own."

What, in brief, is the recorded and present condition of the Canadian force?

Previous to 1852 the Imperial Government discouraged the creation of any local body, whether military or naval, as being needless, and calculated to give umbrage to the United States. A change of policy was discussed during the succeeding years, and in 1854, Canada, under arrangements with the Imperial Government, raised and maintained an active force of 5,000 men, in addition to the ordinary Militia of the country. This active force was fully adequate to the maintenance of internal tranquillity—the object for which it was raised—and it, in fact, performed the required military duty in Canada when the Imperial troops were withdrawn to the Crimea. No proposal was made to augment this active force until 1861, when the Trent affair occurred. It is no boast to say that Canada on that occasion showed no inclination to fold her hands and rely on Imperial protection, for every able-bodied man in it placed himself with alacrity at the disposal of the Government. The hearty promptitude which all classes evinced in coming forward, and the rapid organization of nearly the entire adult population, elicited the warm thanks of the Imperial authorities and the encomiums of the English Press.

The emergency, however, showed the weak points in the then existing Militia system, and a Commission was named to report upon it. The result was the introduction in 1862 of a bill to provide for the equipment and maintenance of an active force of 50,000 men, with [illegible] and to provide arsenals, storehouses, &c., in the province. There was much difference of opinion as to those features of this scheme which were supposed to supersede the Volunteer by a compulsory Militia organization. The country was also then entering on the discussion of the Constitutional changes which have since resulted in Confederation. It was urged that it would be premature to adopt a military system which might not be applicable to the condition of the new provinces, until their views could be made known. Owing to these causes and the peculiar state of political parties at that time the bill was defeated, and the Government resigned. In the next Session, however, the new Government introduced another bill establishing schools of military instruction, improving the organization of the Militia, and extending the Volunteer system previously in force. In these measures they received the hearty support of their predecessors. It is true that much criticism was indulged in at the time (the text being the failure of the bill of 1862) about the reluctance of Canada to defend herself.

Subsequent events, however, furnished a reply to this charge, which even the most censorious will hardly question. In 1864 and 1865 a large colonial force was maintained on active service on the frontier to prevent outrages, enforce neutrality during the American civil war, and guard against hostile incursions of Fenians—services which were performed in a way to elicit the thanks both of Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States.

In March, 1866, an unexpected invasion in force by the Fenians at three points remote from each other occurred; and as to the services of the Canadians on that occasion, I prefer quoting the words of the Governor-General, Lord Monck. In a despatch to Mr. Cardwell he says—

"It will be satisfactory to you to learn that the order calling out the force was issued by telegraph from head quarters to the different stations late in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 7th inst., and that by noon on Thursday, the 8th, answers had been received showing that at that time about 8,000 men were mustered and prepared to move on any points where they might be required.

"I may also mention that offers of service continue to be received at head quarters to an extent far beyond the number of men required, and I have no doubt, should the occasion unfortunately arise, the supply of Volunteers who would present themselves for the defence of the country would be limited only by the numbers of the male population capable of bearing arms. . ."

And again—

"So admirable is the system of organization which he (General M'Dougal, then colonial Adjutant-General) has established, that he is able within a few hours to assemble, on any given point over a line of more than 1,000 miles, masses of Volunteers who, at the time the order was given, were scattered over the country pursuing their ordinary avocations."

I need not advert to the circumstances connected with the serious Fenian attacks, which were repeated in the subsequent years, nor to the promptitude and efficiency which the Canadian Militia displayed in repelling them. The part which the colonial force took in the Red River expedition of last and of the present year does no discredit either to their organization, endurance, or military qualities.

It will thus be seen that previous to, as well as following, the Confederation in 1867, the Canadian organization was found adequate to the onerous demands made upon it—demands of no ordinary imminence, and of Imperial rather than colonial creation. Yet the Canadians have ungrudgingly performed the work, and met a heavy expenditure, which has in some years exceeded 500,000*l.*, that sum representing but a small fraction of the real cost to the people.

What the Canadian force now is, under the improvements, which have been gradual since 1854, is shown by the following figures from official sources:—

The active force consists of 27 troops of cavalry, 10 field and 70 garrison batteries of artillery, 4 companies of engineers, 639 companies of Rifles, and 3 marine companies—numbering in all 44,519 officers and men, while the reserve militia numbers 612,467 men. The schools of military instruction have since their formation in 1863 turned out 5,062 cadets, all of whom have passed their examination before boards composed of officers of the regular army, 1,183 having taken first-class, and 3,879 second-class certificates.

These facts suffice, I think, to disprove any imputation of supineness—of selfish dependence or a reluctance to form an army of her own. Canada has accepted the policy of concentrating the Imperial forces in these islands and relieving them of Colonial service, and is ready to assume whatever new duties that policy may entail. If she has remonstrated, it has only been because she feared the step might be interpreted to indicate the policy of complete abandonment.

One word in conclusion, touching your observation that the Civil War in America taught the lesson that Canada cannot be defended with success by British arms against the United States. The lesson, I believe, is the exact opposite. Canada numbers more fighting men than did the Confederate States; her population is poor, hardier, and more united—her climate tenfold more severe and obstructive of military operations. She possesses, besides, some 75,000 of the hardiest seamen in the world. Yet the South, unaided and with no maritime force, prolonged the war for four years. With England for an ally, how long might not Canada maintain a struggle for existence? I am most reluctant to accept your language as meaning that the "difficulties of defence" are insurmountable—that to such a reason is due the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, or that their removal is absolute and final even in case of war. It cannot, surely, be that the tenure of the national life of Canada is allowed to depend on the forbearance or favour of her powerful neighbour. She will not accept that condition without a struggle, even if that struggle is to be singlehanded. Nor will the two gallant races [illegible] the struggle, it [illegible] but with an Un[illegible] will undergo a grea[illegible] Palmerston, regard an[illegible] of public faith [illegible] Knowing the weight wi[illegible] and fearing [illegible] language in a sense [illegible] to wound national [illegible] which have [illegible] da, I venture [illegible] your insertion tips as to fact.—I am, Sir, your ob[illegible]

WOMEN I H[illegible]

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE WOMAN TO WHOM I WAS PRESENTED

One must suppose that every man forms his [illegible] estimate of the qualities which should grace a wife. [illegible] is on record that when the famous Mdme. Lafarge was put upon her trial for poisoning her husband she had twenty-three offers of marriage, all from what were persons of undoubted respectability. [illegible] twenty-three persons of respectability [illegible] soned that a woman who had poisoned [illegible] and narrowly missed being beheaded for it, [illegible] clined from prudential [illegible] to let the second [illegible] fact would still prove [illegible] marriage do not always fall in the quarters where one would be most prepared to hear of them. This truth is hinted as homely-wise in the French proverb, "Il n'y a de fagot si chétif qui n'ait sa [illegible] ceroic;" in other words, "There is no woman [illegible] favoured (morally or otherwise) but will find [illegible]." And perhaps the proverb might be improved if [illegible] that of two faggots—I mean women—the one [illegible] and the other not so, it is not always the [illegible] most bidders in the market. This subject might carry one far into the regions of speculative philosophy, and raise the whole question as to man's habitual [illegible] select the consort that is good for him. I prefer [illegible] such mighty views, my intention being simply [illegible] of a woman I have known and admired [illegible] for the cleverness with which she [illegible] the teeth of circumstances [illegible] aims. Let me premise that it [illegible] I recalled this story to mind. I [illegible] crossing from one drawing-room [illegible] expectedly with a lady whom I remember [illegible] to many years before, when she [illegible] girl of her season. She was [illegible] Disappointment, old-maidhood, the [illegible] triumphs spurned at the moment, sighed for it [illegible] wards, had aged her prematurely, and she spoke with [illegible] bitterness of a woman who feels that her life has been wasted. I wish I had had time to say something [illegible] the dethroned beauty, but while we were still [illegible] "what an agreeable surprise" stage of conversation, [illegible] footman, who was announcing new visitors every minute, proposed the name of a very great lady, who entered leaning on the arm of her husband. Immediately the ex-beauty started as if she had been bitten by a snake, and a pallor overspread her features, such as is only to be seen on the faces of women when they have a successful rival within sight. The two [illegible] could not avoid one another, and exchanged glances [illegible] pleasant [illegible] as pistol shots; then with the [illegible] their delightful sex, both pressed [illegible] inquired with fondness after [illegible]. But this hypocrisy was the utmost [illegible] beauty could go, and, shivering all [illegible] on her way, she hurriedly took [illegible] to see her into her carriage. I [illegible] and my [illegible] kept silent and trembled the whole time. [illegible] was eloquent enough: it reminded me of [illegible] half forgotten, and which used to formed the [illegible] gossip in days gone by among people who busy themselves about their neighbours' affairs.

I have said that the lady had been beautiful. She was so much so that her entry into a drawing-room was always attended with the inconveniences of a triumphal procession. Men made themselves small upon her path; social novices stared at her as if they had seen a queen [illegible]; women hated her as unaffectedly and sincerely as was humanly possible. As for her, she had [illegible] but the consciousness of the position she held [illegible] high views of things, and she looked down with an imperial disregard both upon the men who worshipped her and the women who did not. It was a pleasure to see her play with her fan and convey politely to a man that she was not the least smitten by his attentions, though she admired him for his perseverance under difficulties and praised him for it; still better to hear her launch quietly at an enemy of her own sex some epigram that would penetrate deeper into the bosom than a stiletto. It is a wonder how women learn to be queenly, witty, and aggressive at so short a notice. Men require some training to the airs of kingship; women blossom out from schoolgirls into empresses in a week. What made the position of this particular social queen seem more secure, too, was that she had no need to go husband-hunting. Her birth and means rendered the capture of a husband a matter of no urgent moment, and allowed her to be very deliberate in arriving at a choice, if choice she should ever make. So the men of [illegible] and of much self-importance who paid their court to her honour, laboured under a wrong impression. She would have been pleased to see fewer of them; their compliments were not a novelty, and when they laid themselves out to be lyrical and effusive, nothing but her perfect good breeding kept her from laughing in their faces. However, no woman's heart was ever yet cased wholly in steel, and this proud beauty, like others before and since, one day discovered that there was a weak point in her armour. She fell in love, and not as is usual in such cases with a brainless, poundless man with a handsome face, or a brainful, illumined man with an unsatisfactory coat, but with a person whose birth, fortune, pride, and sarcastic propensities were all superior to hers—a man who dragged as thick a court of toadies at his heels as she did a throng of sighing suitors in her train. Her first feelings towards this personage must have been those of surprise, for she learned from a kind friend that he did not think her pretty; then, for a brief space she must have cherished hatred, for on his being introduced to her he showed himself cold and unembarrassed to a degree; and what is simple coldness as displayed towards a man is rudeness and something worse towards a woman. Of course there was nothing intentionally disobliging in the man's attitude, but he had been spoiled as she had. Marked coldness towards everything that he did not impulsively admire—and he admired few things—was a way with him; and such is the magic of contraries in this pleasant world of ours that she soon grew to love him with passion for it. That is assuredly a solacing thought which reminds us that rivers always flow towards the sea, golden streams towards the wealthy, and love towards those who do not want it. The beauty's features become transformed. In the presence of the man she loved she was humbler than a child. Sometimes she would sit a whole evening unable to take her eyes off him as he talked to other women, and her voice when she answered the admirers who gadded round her would be quite broken and plaintive. She dressed in the colours which she thought would please him, and this touched him little, for he had no taste in dress. One day he said in her hearing that he disliked opals. She happened at that moment to be wearing an opal bracelet. Without making any show of what she was doing, she walked towards a window, furtively unclasped her bracelet, and threw it out of the window. A man must have been a brute who would have wilfully inflicted all the tortures which this poor woman endured; but the man loved seemed in this case quite unaware of the circumstance. When he came to learn it he was not delighted. He was a listless person who wished to take no one's heart nor to let his own be taken. However, as men have too much vanity to remain very long impervious to the sight of a lovely and courted woman kneeling in perpetual adoration at their feet, it is probable he might have ended by capitulating, had not an event occurred which quite altered the course of matters.

The beauty had a sort of cousin (female cousin), whose father had been ruined or come to grief in some way, leaving his daughter dependent upon anybody who might care to take charge of her. The cousin was not pretty, or graceful, or indeed dangerous in any way, so the beauty was kind enough to write and say that if her dear relative would come and take up her abode with her she should be her constant companion, her sister, &c. Everybody knows what are the pleasures of these constant companionships and sisterhoods. To wear the beauty's discarded dresses, to be at her beck and call, to be reminded every now and then that but for the charity shown her she would be a nursery governess or a housemaid, and to act as the butt for all passing fits of spleenfulness or ill-humour. Such were a few of the enjoyments reserved for the daughter of the man who had come to grief. But she did not appear to feel or to care much, this plain-faced, plain-mannered little orphan. She was grateful for what was done for her, took her cousin's rebuffs quite patiently, and accompanied her about, admiring the things she saw, naively but without any demonstrativeness. An attentive observer would have noticed, however, that occasional remarks fell from this little woman which showed her to be not quite the simple person she looked. For instance, the man whom the beauty so deeply loved prided himself on being a master-proficient in a certain pastime. This was his hobby, to be thought A 1 in this particular walk. The beauty had never divined this foible; her unobtrusive Cinderella relative discovered it in a day, and when she had done so she adroitly flattered the propensity, and drew down on herself the quiet, rather astonished, and then pensive scrutiny of the great man. If the beauty could only have divined what was passing at that moment through the head of the being who was her idol, with what alacrity would not a second-class ticket have been purchased for Cinderella, and remitted to her along with first-class testimonials for some governess's place in the Shetlands! But how suspect anything of a girl with such an insignificant face and unattractive ways? The Cinderella in the tale was beautiful; this one could no more vie with her queenly cousin than a spray of grass with a lily. And yet how was it that the lily did not remark how frequent the visits of her lover suddenly became; what long half-hours he would give to conversation; how attentive he had grown; and what a curious, hesitating expression there had crept over his face, once so firm-set and indifferent? Oh, she remarked it all—remarked, and was wild with delight at it; for of course, with what is called the unerring instinct of women, she had ascribed all the change to herself. Cinderella began to feel some of the happiness second-hand. She was less often scolded; less frequently reminded that she might have been a housemaid. Her cousin was good to her, promised that she would think of marrying her "one of these days," and Cinderella meekly said, "Thank you," as if she had

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY A[illegible]

MARKET quiet, with little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND [illegible] BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	D[illegible]
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	L[illegible]
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	C[illegible]
40,000	281			
40,000	200			
37,000	250			
10,000	250			

RA[illegible] £20 [illegible] £20 [illegible]

[illegible] she was [illegible] he had [illegible] when he [illegible] were [illegible] seen more [illegible] cared to [illegible], countrified, [illegible] was something [illegible] him that such a [illegible], and with gra- [illegible] her, whereas [illegible] thing to feel [illegible] through the subject [illegible] did not appear to understand [illegible] Evidently she was no in- [illegible] fear lest his suit should be [illegible] by this last thought, which [illegible] of his own unworthiness which [illegible] very seriously in love—had left [illegible] with a beating heart and called [illegible] wish you to confer a great happiness [illegible], taking one of her hands. She blushed [illegible] idly turned on him a face full of love and [illegible] "I know I can rely on your goodwill for [illegible] altered. Her blushes deepened, and she drew [illegible] him, ready to nestle her head in his bosom at the [illegible] "I want you," he said beseechingly, [illegible] your cousin to become my wife." [illegible] to rally from. The poor [illegible] and after her disappointment with regard to him, she would hear of no other [illegible] and to make the sting more cruel, she had not the solace of thinking that she had been [illegible] through no fault of her cousin's. On the contrary, every time she met her successful rival thenceforth, she could read on her features that look of quite ironical triumph which there was no mistaking, and which made her change to that ashy whiteness which I have already once alluded to. I am not surprised that she should find life bitter.

DRAVIDIAN FOLK SONGS.

(Continued from Saturday's Bombay Gazette.)

(Cornhill Magazine.)

We now come to another class of song—a very popular [illegible]. Though no language is too [illegible] it is remarkable that there is no [illegible] in a [illegible] that [illegible] condensed into libertinism. [illegible] to read any folk-songs in other [illegible] which are so uniformly pure in thought, and it might [illegible] be added, with regard to many, so clear in [illegible]. The very first idea that will arise, especially when we come to the Adwaita lyrics, is one of doubt whether the songs are really popular and pertaining to religion. On this point it is well to be distinct [illegible] not one will be quoted which does not pass from mouth to mouth, and has not been gathered from the roadside or temple gate. Some of those we give were collected and printed in the Canarese character by a German missionary a few years back; otherwise it is not known that they have ever been printed, even by the natives of the country. They are the property of a minstrel caste, known in Tamil as the Satani, in Telugu as the Chatali, and in Canarese as the Dasara. They are handed down from generation to generation entirely by [illegible], and from the minstrels have passed into public use. No sight is more pleasant or more common, in a Canarese village especially, than to see, as the sun sets, some wandering minstrel enter the village and make his way to the pial or verandah of the headman's house, or, more often, to the pillared mandapam or entrance-hall of the village temple. As he goes he begs from house to house, announcing in each that he is about to sing. Perhaps he has with him a young disciple who will accompany his song upon the lute or guitar. As the shades grow strong the whole village assembles, squatting on the ground around the singer. Then taking his guitar, or viena, as it is called, he trolls out the first verse of his lyric. If it be an old favourite, the chorus is taken up by the crowd and swells on the evening breeze. If not, they listen for a few verses, and then gradually pick up the refrain. Song after song is given. Between each the singer holds forth a large shell, tapping it with an iron or stone disk so as to draw attention to his claims. Pice (half-farthings) rain into the receptacle and afford encouragement sufficient for another lay. Thus are the songs approved, and by this test do they live or die. Most of those quoted are usually supposed to have come from remote antiquity, and even the author's names have passed away. But it is apparent that new songs must be constantly tried. If they match the popular mind they live, because they draw the pice. If not, they die. The key-note of them all has been shown to lie in the national character, and this to be the result of the circumstances of the people. Another proof of the essentially popular character of the songs is very marked in the group we proceed to quote. They may be entitled Proverbial Philosophy, but so far exceed Tupper in that the proverbs are current. They consist of strings of proverbs, real living proverbs. Now either the proverbs have come from the songs or the songs from the proverbs. In the former case no further evidence of popular acceptance is required. In the latter it is clear that there can be no essential [illegible] English-man cannot comprehend the absolute devotion of the Dravidian peoples to proverbs. The Rev. P. Percival is now printing a collection of 6,000 proverbs in daily use, and the store is by no means exhausted. The man in his business, the women in her household, cannot speak five sentences without quoting a proverb. If a simple question be asked, the answer is a bare proverb. If a teacher reproves a pupil, it is by hurling a proverb at him. The humble expression of repentance is another adage. In the following pieces each couplet is a complete proverb. The adaptation is rendered easy by the fact that nine-tenths of the proverbs are in metrical form. It will be noticed how quaint are the references to social customs, how vigorous the denunciations of sin, especially of hypocrisy.

The next is a chaplet of more homely proverbs, though, as with almost all, it ends with a moral bearing on some great point of personal religion :—

WHAT MATTERS IT?

I.

What if the food a man doth hate
Hang high as waving palms?
Or that the house be wide and great
When the master gives no alms?
What can it be to you who wait
If office fall to fools?
Or if the bitch beside your gate
Have milk for all she rules?
Chorus. If earth be full of precious things
But none may come your way,
What matters it?
If when the goat his capers flings,
His throat-tits dance so gay?
What matters it?

II.

What use is handsome face and eyes
To surly son and heir?
Or all the beauty of the skies
To spiteful sharp "grey-mare?"
What good or gain in brother ties
If wrathful man he be?
What benefit can e'er arise
If pariah feast one see?
Chorus. If earth be full, &c.

III.

Why ask the way to here or there
Is that be not thy road?
Or heap up gold and jewels rare—
A useless worthless load—
To him who offers not a prayer
And dares a saint despise?
For neither riches or pure can bear
God's wrath 'gainst them to rise.
Chorus. If earth be full, &c.

WEALTH.

I.

What fills the house with children good
And gives the taste of sweets and ghee?
What saves from dust and bailiffs rude,
And without which life cannot be?
Sister, it is wealth.
Chorus. See, sister mine, the sorrows deep
That hide in wealth's great heap.
Two sorrows dire great wealth must reap.

II.

What makes relations soon forget,
But saves in [illegible] from the [illegible]
What [illegible]
And [illegible] fraught with woe?
Sister, it is wealth.
Chorus. See, sister mine, &c.

III.

What makes the foolish wise again
And makes to pass alloyed rupees?
What sweeter than the sugar-cane,
And if it fly leaves little ease?
Sister, it is wealth.
Chorus. See, sister mine, &c.

IV.

What hides a bad repute, and brings
A crowd of servant-courtiers gay?
What loads with pearls and golden rings,
And stays sore trouble on its way?
Sister, it is wealth.
Chorus. See, sister mine, &c.

V.

What brings the learned at one's nod,
Yet drives real friends from board and hall?
What causes men to turn from God—
The great Parandain Vithal?
Sister, it is wealth.
Chorus. See, sister mine, &c.

The next is one of the most characteristic of the whole series, and will bear close consideration. It must be remembered that in all country towns no Pariah is allowed to occupy a dwelling within the walls. He must live in a separate village or parcherry about a mile away, and there herd in poverty and filth with his fellow-sufferers by the great law of caste :—

WHO IS A PARIAH?

I.

Who guides not his life by the Shasters six
An outcaste will live and will die;
Who bears not the story of Vishnu's tricks
An outcaste will live and will die.
The traitor whose cause with his king's doth mix
An outcaste will live and will die.
Who visits the house where the harlot sinks
Is outcaste complete in God's eye.
Chorus. Pariahs dwell without the gate,
Pollution 'tis to touch them;
Tell me then, ye learned men,
Are none within its iron gate?

II.

The man who his debts will not strive to pay,
A Pariah surely must be;
And he who would walk in a wicked way,
A Pariah surely must be.
So he who a lie to his host will say,
A Pariah surely must be.
In him who his wife for advice will pray,
Most foolish of Pariahs see.
Chorus. Pariahs dwell, &c.

III.

The man who is rich but his wealth gives not
Is worse than an outcaste indeed.
So he who would poison one's food, I wot,
Is worse than an outcaste indeed.
Who shuns not the hypocrite's fearful lot
Is worse than an outcaste indeed.
But he who would puff his good deeds one jot,
No outcaste so vile in his greed.
Chorus. Pariahs dwell, &c.

IV.

The man who his promise forgets to keep,
In Pariah village should dwell
Who sows not the good he desires to reap,
In Pariah village should dwell.
The man who can lie, yet at night can sleep,
In Pariah village should dwell.
Than he who in blood his right hand dare steep—
No Pariah blacker in hell.
Chorus. Pariahs dwell, &c.

V.

Who keeps not the precept that well he knows,
Is outcaste complete before God.
On Lakshmi's great Lord who does not repose
Is outcaste complete before God.
Who, seeing his guru, no praise bestows
Is outcaste complete before God.
But he who meets harlot "under the rose"
No outcaste so merits the rod.
Chorus. Pariahs dwell, &c.

Another important class of songs, if such they may be truly called, are stern protest against idolatry. This will come upon most folks with surprise. It is, however, but another phase of that reaction from the grovelling superstition of vulgar Brahmanism of which we have before spoken. It springs from that innate high morality which is so marked a feature of the Dravidian character as represented by its middle classes. Repelled by the licence and rampant idolatry of the common worship, yet with nothing else to fall back upon, the thinking portion of the community have leaned, as it were, on a pure [illegible] that is not easily distinguished from [illegible]. The unity and purity of God [illegible] the attributes which they can most feel [illegible] are the farthest from the present idolatry. Out of this deep requirement of the mind has sprung the great modern deistic school known as the Brahmo Somaj—an organization which has only been made possible by the spread of Western ideas. In South India the Brahmo Somaj is only now feeling its way, and does not greatly succeed. It has been made unnecessary by the fact that every thoughtful man has for centuries been an *Adwaita*, that is, a deist. So wide has been this movement, that we are justified in accounting their shiboleths as folk-lore. The songs that we quote are very ancient, and most of them are ascribed to Tamil authors, such as Kapila, Sivavakyer, Auvæ, and others, who belong to the very earliest ages of Tamil literature. Yet they can scarcely be called songs or lyrics, for they rather represent the chain of Shakspeare's sonnets, each portion of twenty or thirty lines being complete in itself, but yet belonging to a series which alone is the complete work. Many of them purport to be translations from the Sanscrit, but in almost every instance this is a pious fraud, due to the fact that it is a point of etiquette to presume that every theological or moral idea must come from and rest upon the Vedas. It is as much a conventionalism as that every dish in a modern dinner must have a French name. They are essentially indigenous productions, and are quoted in every conversation that turns upon such topics. Appealing, however, rather to the educated than the crowd, they have been often printed in Tamil, and have a very large sale. As a little child begins to creep through his letters these hymns or songs are put into his hands, that from his earliest youth he many learn what ought to be a life-long protest against the vulgar superstition.

GOD IS A SPIRIT.

Vasishta, Rama speaks to thee, and asks
Where may a sinner find those holy rites
That drive out, from the root, each fault and sin,
And give to him who worships perfect peace?
To him Vasishta. God supreme and great
Dwells not in mortal flesh, nor hath he frame
Of substance elemental. He is not
Confined in what the simple call a God—
In Hari, Hara, and the minor host.
The Godhead is not even mind itself;
'Tis He, the Uncreate, who knoweth all,
Who ne'er began and never hath an end.
But will that God bow down and dwell with men—
Abide in things that have no worth or praise—
That are not one, but some, and separate?
He hath no end nor had beginning. He
Is one, inseparate. To Him alone
Should mortals offer praise and prayer. Poor fools
Must bow to idols—they cannot discern
The higher things. As when some weakly man
Who cannot walk a mile, is urged to pace
Such distance as he can: so fools adore
An image. Not to them the perfect bliss
Of knowing inner things. The wise man saith
That God, the Omniscient essence, fills all space
And time. He cannot die or end. In Him
All things exist. There is no God but He.
If thou wouldst worship in the noblest way
Bring flowers in thy hand. Their names are these:
Contentment, justice, wisdom. Offer them
To that great essence—then thou servest God.
No stone can image God. To bow to it
Is not to worship. Outward rites cannot
Avail to compass that reward of bliss,
That true devotion [illegible]

The next is in a different style, but teaches the same lessons. The image of the man carrying the truth under his arm as he walks from his teacher's house with his heap of palm-leaf learning neatly tied with string, will fit other lands beside Madras :—

TRUE KNOWLEDGE.

I.

My God is not a chiselled stone
Or lime, so bright and white,
Nor is he cleaned with tamarind
Like images of brass.

II.

I cannot worship such as these,
But loudly make my boast,
That in my heart I place the feet,
The golden feet of God.

III.

If He be mine what can I need?
My God is everywhere,
Within, beyond man's highest word,
My God existeth still.

IV.

In sacred books, in darkest night,
In deepest bluest sky,
In those who know the truth, and all
The faithful few of earth,—

V.

My God is found in all of these,
But can the Deity
Descend to images of stone
Or copper dark and red?

VI.

Where'er wind blows or compass points,
God's light doth stream and shine.
Yet see you fool, beneath his arm
He bears the sacred roll.

VII.

How carefully he folds the page
And draws the closing string!
See how he binds the living book
That not a leaf escape!

VIII.

Ah, yes; the truth should fill his heart,
But 'tis beneath his arm.
To him who knows the sun is high—
To this 'tis starless night.

IX.

If still, O sinful man, with ash
Thou dost besmear thy face,
Or bathest oft, that thus thy soul
May cast away its load—

X.

Thou knowest nought of God, nor of
Regeneration's work.
Your mantras, what are they? The Veds
Groan loud beneath their weight.

XI.

If knowledge be not thine thou art
As one in deep mid-stream,
A stream so wide that both the banks
Are hidden from thy eyes.

XII.

Alas! How long did I adore
The chiselled stone, and serve
An image made of lime or brass
That's cleaned with tamarind!

THE UNITY OF GOD.

I.

Into the bosom of the one great sea
Flow streams that come from hills on every side.
Their names are many at their springs.
And thus in every land do men bow down
To one great God, though known by many names.
This mighty Being we would worship now.
What though the six religions loudly shout
That each alone is true—all else are false;
Yet when in each the wise man worships God
The great Almighty One receives the prayer.
Ah, Lord! When may I hope
To find the clue that leads
From out the labyrinth
Of brawling, erring sects?
Six blind men once described an elephant
That stood before them all One felt the back;
The second noticed pendent ears; the third
Could only find the tail. The beauteous tusks
Absorbed the admiration of the fourth.
While, of the other two, one grasped the trunk;
The last looked for small things and found
Four thick and clumsy feet. From what each learned
He drew the beast. Six monsters stood revealed.
Just so the six religions learned of God,
And told their wondrous tales. Our God is one.
Men talk of penance, charms, and sacred streams,—
Make pilgrimage to temples, offer gifts,
Performing to the letter of the rules
Of senseless complicated ritual.
Yet are they doomed to sorrow's deepest pain.
Oh, fling such things away, and fix thy heart
On rest and peace to come. Seek that alone.
To them that fully know the heavenly truth
There is no good or ill; nor anything
To be desired—unclean or purely clean.
To them there is no good to come from fast
Or penance pains. To them the earth has nought
For hope or fear, in thought, or word, or deed.
They hear the four great Vedas shout aloud
That he who has true wisdom in his heart
Can have no thought for fleeting worldly things.
Where God is seen, there can be nought but God.
The heart can have no place for fear or shame,
For caste, uncleanness, hate or wandering thought.
Impure and pure are all alike to him.

(*To be Continued.*)

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836 Waterloo, Holland—H. M. Sidick.

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720 Pembrokshire, Wilkinson.
463 Prince Waldimar, Edgar—The Captain.
1260 Sabina, Pains—The Captain.
[illegible] [illegible], Roe—Remington & Co.
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582 Sulleman Shaw, Nacoda—J. Sewjee.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

436 Futel Rahaman, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

132 Estrella da Damaun, Nacoda.
190 John and Mary, Nacoda—E. Sewjee.
151 Kesrata Roodrin, Nacoda—D. B. Ghandy.

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300 Clyde.
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1060 Dalhousie, Hewett.
1086 Dryad, Parsons.
1700 Euprates, Curmen.
2187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere—Yacht, Warner.
408 Sind.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

2670 Denmark	July 8
1211 Ganges	July 15
1328 Prince Eugene, Smith	July 15
1062 Ontario, Scott	Aug. 4
881 Bella Maria	Aug. 8
1610 Ivanhoe, Herrimann	Aug. 8
879 Ruby, Grey	Aug. 22
1033 Sam Mendel	Sept. 2
1356 Manila, Hircolm	Sept. 5
879 Lord Ashburton	Sept. 8
901 Khimjee Oodowjee	Sept. 11
1307 Prince Leopold, Irvine	Sept. 13
1326 Augusta, Raynest	Sept. 13
1132 Tim Whiffler	Sept. 15
[illegible]	Sept. 21
1435 Westminster	Sept. 28
1192 Asiana	Sept. 29
1193 Thunderbolt	Oct. 9

FROM LONDON.

1293 Dharwar, Freebody—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	Aug. 12
1333 Nelson	Sept. 12
600 West Australian, Andrew	Sept. 14
531 Dovercourt, Heigho	Sept. 28
1283 Ardgowan	Oct. 7
Teviotdale—Thomas Steuart & Co.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

816 Ismael	

FROM CLYDE.

867 Undaunted	Sept. 1
1357 Salsette	Sept. 14
980 City of Cashmere	Sept. 26
993 Camperdown	Sept. 30

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1089 Cavalier	June 30
1482 Inspector	July 18
861 Ceres	Aug. 16
873 Virginia	Aug. 28
1512 E. F. Gabain	Aug. 30
955 Bombay	Aug. 31
569 Gazellan	Sept. 9
847 Alma	Sept. 25
779 Johanna Wilhelmina	Oct. 6
1300 Hoogly	Oct. 7

FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

599 Corrienth	

FROM SHIELDS.

798 Alaska	July 20
974 Glen Monarch	July 22
Maria	Aug. 19
1067 Mary and Emma	Aug. 24
1248 Kate Devonport	Sept. 19
819 Flora	Sept. 23

FROM CARDIFF.

1111 Tethys	Oct. 4

FROM BOSTON.

1535 Golden Fleece	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1574 Astarte	Aug. 18

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LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE.	MADRAS.
LAHORE.	AGRA.
HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq., (Messrs. Prentis, Craigie and Owen.)
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq.	C. Peile, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	W. F. Hunter, Esq., and
	Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £84,37,750-15- 4

of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deducted from such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force or Loans for a period of three years, are purchased by the Society, [illegible] thereto to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated [illegible].

Written notices of Assignment [illegible] received and registered by the Agents, such written [illegible] in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted [illegible] Office in London.

FORBES & Co. [illegible]

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. G. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
DR. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.
Attendance from 9 till 11 A.M.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments, in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of [illegible] City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from Amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department :—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
B imlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neil, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittegong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
[illegible]	[illegible], Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium.................£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, cools on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,918 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	25 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, [illegible] Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, [illegible] Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at [illegible] at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

[illegible] Wants and situations [illegible]

REQUIRED, a SECRETARY (Brahmin or Hindoo) [illegible] thoroughly familiar with English and Marathi writing and [illegible] for a Native [illegible]. The appointment being confidential, certificates of Character are required.—Apply personally to D. S. KEMP & Co., 5, Elphinstone Circle.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE, Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellent Tonic Properties, and Keeping Qualities.

BREWERIES: EDINBURGH.

LONDON OFFICES: BELVEDERE ROAD, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY,
in one Dozen Cases......................at Rs. 21 per Case.
Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls. at Rs. 225 per Cask.
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.........at Rs. 38 per Doz.
Giesler & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE ....at Rs. 38 per Doz.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts ....Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 " Pints .... 43 "

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION [illegible] WINES, SPIRITS, and [illegible] quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND [illegible] AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Sire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying of any of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, will alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

GRIMAULT [illegible]
(CHEMISTS TO TH[illegible]
8, RUE VIVIENN[illegible]
FRENCH ME[illegible]

WOMEN'S AND CHILDRE[illegible]
GRIMAULT AN[illegible]
SYRUP OF IODIZE[illegible]
RADISH.

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